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Monday, March 27, 1967
Chaitra 6, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 27, 1967/Chaitra 6, 1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri B. N. Singh (Hazaribagh)

Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Chatra)

Shrimati Lalita Raja Laxmi (Dhanbad)

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Commercial Broadcasts in A.I.R.

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*56. **Shri Sezhiyan:**
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the introduction of commercial advertisements in the All India Radio;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the revenue expected therefrom?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have taken a decision in principle to introduce limited commercial advertisements over the All India Radio.

(b) and (c). The implications are being studied in detail. It is not possible to assess the expected financial revenue at this stage.

Shri Sezhiyan: Since the Government has now come to the conclusion that they will include commercial broadcasts on A.I.R., I would like to know whether it will be confined only to *Vividh Bharati*, as recommended by the Chanda Committee, or it will cover even other programmes.

Shri K. K. Shah: The recommendation is not only in respect of *Vividh Bharati* but also on the Rural Programme and the External Services Programme and it will be as recommended on all these services.

Shri Sezhiyan: Regarding the organisational changes, the Chanda Committee, in Para 736 of their Report, say:

> "We do not consider that their piecemeal treatment, without an institutional change, would subserve the purpose we have in view or enable A.I.R. to take its place amongst other broadcasting organisations which, combining independence and social responsibility, contribute so richly to the communities they serve."

That means, they wanted that the A.I.R. should be made a Corporation before these changes are introduced. I want to know whether the Government has taken any specific decision on this point of converting the A.I.R. into a Corporation as in the case of B.B.C. and other services.

Shri K. K. Shah: It is under consideration.

श्री बलवन्त सिंह : (देहरादून) : इस के लिए कोई आचार संहिता कायम की गई है या जो भी रुपया देगा उसी का ऐडवर्टाइज मेंट शुरू कर देगें।

Shri K. K. Shah: A Code of Conduct has already been prepared and has been approved.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया): क्या यह सही है कि समाचार पत्रों को इस कामर्शियल ऐडवर्टाजमेंट से घाटा होगा और इसीलिए यह अभी तक इन्ट्रोड्यूस नहीं किया गया है ? यदि हां, तो अब इस संबध में क्या विचार है और सरकार कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

Shri K. K. Shah: To what extent the newspapers will be affected is being considered and after the total impact is known, a decision will be taken.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister, while replying to the supplementary, said that there would be a thorough reorganization of the All India Radio. If that is so, may I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that especially in rural programmes where agricultural production schemes are discussed, sufficient attention has not been given to educate the farmers in the modern types of agricultural production and, if that is so, may I know whether any effective steps will be taken when the Minister takes up the entire reorganisation of the All India Radio?

Shri K. K. Shah: Some steps have already been taken and others are under consideration.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The question has already been answered by the hon. Minister to the Press three days ago in Bombay, knowing fully well that the question has been set for answer here today. May I know how far is it in keeping with the rules of procedure of this House that he has already answered this question outside to the Press?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Hem Barua:

Shri Hem Barua: The name 'All India Radio' was given by the alien rulers and this name 'All India Radio' is an anachronism in the context of our Independence. In view of that, may I know whether our Government propose to change the name of All India Radio to 'Radio India' as they have the world over?

Shri K. K. Shah: It is a suggestion for consideration.

Expansion of T.V.

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*57. **Dr. Karni Singh:**
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals to expand the T.V. unit in Delhi and setting up of T.V. units at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur have been finalised;

(b) if so, the state of implementation thereof; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has been accepted by Government for the expansion of the television system in the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals to expand the TV Unit in Delhi and setting up of TV Units at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur have been finalised in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission. Financial sanction has not yet been received.

(c) No foreign collaboration for the expansion of TV in India has so far been accepted. Messrs. Bharat

Electronics Ltd., were authorised by this Ministry to invite quotations, from foreign manufacturing organisations for collaboration in the manufacture of TV Studio and transmitter equipment in the country. Their proposals have been received and are under consideration.

Dr. Karni Singh: In view of the financial difficulties in front of our Government for the expansion of television facilities in the country, may I know whether the Government have, within the next few years, any plans to utilise the Early Bird and the Telstar providing the range of Indian television services?

Shri K. K. Shah: I will require notice for this.

Dr. Karni Singh: In view of the fact that television has been accepted in most parts of the developing countries as one of the best media for instruction and education, may I know whether television in our country will now receive the high priority that it had not received in the past?

Shri K. K. Shah: It is a question of resources; it must receive high priority.

Shri Swell: I would like to know whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports of the deleterious effects that television has on social life even in such advanced countries like America, and in view of the very hard financial position in which we are, would Government reconsider the entire proposal of expanding T.V. in the country?

Shri K. K. Shah: The expansion of TV should be expedited because it can be utilised for social and other purposes and for educating the people. As regards the other part of the question, the point that the social life in this country should not be affected adversely will be borne in mind.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जिस रफ्तार से टी० वी० सिस्टम अपने देश में चल रहा है, इस रफ्तार से कितने सालों में देहातों में पहुंच सकेगा और खास तौर से गरीब लोग टी० वी० सिस्टम से कितने दिनों में फायदा उठा सकेंगे ।

डा० करणी सिंह : अगर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट रही तो ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the answer of the hon. Minister it appears that the financial sanction has not yet been given. I would like to know whether these units at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur will be set up during the Fourth Plan and, if not, in which Plan.

Shri K. K. Shah: Every effort will be made to see that they are completed in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know why Hyderabad is excluded from the proposal for expansion of TV?

Shri K. K. Shah: The major cities will be taken up first. It is a question also of earning a little revenue. As and when we get more resources, we will certainly expand it.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: In reply to part (c) of the question the hon. Minister has said that Government have invited applications for foreign collaboration. May I know whether it is not a fact that the CEERI at Pilani has developed indigenous know-how, and if so, why Government are going in for foreign collaboration and are not encouraging the expansion of indigenous know-how?

Shri K. K. Shah: The Pilani Institute has developed the know-how, and two Indian firms have purchased the know-how. They have already applied for licence and the question of issuing licence is under consideration. Therefore, my hon. friend need not have any fear that if know-how is available in this country we would

be going outside the country for that purpose.

Shri S. S. Kothari: May we know the likely cost of these new TV units in the various places, namely Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur? What is the budgeted amount and what amount do we propose to spend thereon?

Shri K. K. Shah: The total cost will be Rs. 1.50 crores. If the hon. Member wants the break-up, I shall give the information on separate notice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The hon. Minister has said that know-how was actually available in Pilani. In that case, may I know why it is that in spite of the availability of indigenous know-how we are going in for foreign collaboration which has latent dangers?

Shri K. K. Shah: Whatever know-how is available will be utilised, and for that purpose they have already applied for licence. But we do need know-how for certain purposes; and for that purpose, BEL have been requested.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the hon. Minister tell us how much it is going to cost us in terms of foreign exchange?

Shri K. K. Shah: I would require separate notice.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of our foreign exchange difficulties and also in view of the fact that our present economy is in the doldrums, the Fourth Plan is going to be pruned. When that happens, are we to understand that the proposal to expand TV is going to be dropped?

Shri K. K. Shah: To the best of my knowledge, not.

Shri Baburao Patel: Is TV absolutely essential in a country where millions are starving? Can we not utilise the money for better purposes?

Shri K. K. Shah: If it is properly utilised, it may be a source of resources.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Is there any proposal to establish a TV unit at Bangalore in Mysore State?

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into individual States now.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में दूसरी जरूरी चीजों की जरूरत है, उस के लिये फारेन-एक्सचेन्ज की कमी है, ऐसी चीजों के लिये फोरेन एक्सचेन्ज खर्च करना कहां तक उचित है ?

Shri K. K. Shah: I have already replied to that question.

श्री मधु लिमये : आज बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य इलाकों में इतने बडे पैमाने पर अकाल है और कुए खोदने के लिये मशीने नही दी जा सकी हैं, उसी तरह से पम्पिंग सैट्स का घोर अभाव है, तो क्या मत्री महोदय इस बारे मे सोचेंगे कि अगले 15–20 साल के लिये निजी क्षेत्र में या सरकारी क्षेत्र मे एअर-कन्डीशनर या टेलीविजन सेट आदि की पैदावार को खत्म कर के सारी पूजी इस पर लगाई जाय ताकि कुए खोदने का काम हो सके और पम्पिंग सैट बैठाये जा सकें ?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the Minister can answer that wide question.

श्री मधु लिमये : ये नही तो कोई और सीनियर मिनिस्टर इस का जवाब दें ।

Mr. Speaker: This point might be made during discussion of the budget demands. They would consider it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई तो जानकारी दे, छागला साहब बैठे हैं, स्वर्ण सिंह साहब बैठे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question, No. 58.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Question No. 73, which is allied to this, may also be taken up with this.

Mr. Speaker: Can they be taken together?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, if you agree.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Purchase of Tyres by Ministry of Defence

\+

***58. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army Headquarters had issued directions that the tyres purchased from the quota imported through the State Trading Corporation (mentioned in the 64th Report of the Public Accounts Committee) should not be sent to the forward areas;

(b) whether these instructions were not carried out by the Ordnance Depots by sending some of these tyres to the forward areas;

(c) whether any action has been taken for violating these specific instructions of the Army Headquarters; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Purchase of Tyres by Ministry of Defence

***73. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tyres for which orders were placed by the Depots directly or through the Directorate-General of Supplies and disposals from the stock mentioned in the 64th Report of the Public Accounts Committee;

(b) the total amount paid for purchasing these tyres;

(c) whether the orders were for standard tyres or cross country tyres;

(d) whether it is a fact that no inspection or test was carried out of these tyres before accepting them;

(e) whether responsibility of the officers concerned has been fixed in the matter; and

(f) if so, whether any proceedings have been instituted against the persons responsible for these purchases and acceptances?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Orders placed by the Central Ordnance Depot, Malad, for 4,400 tyres directly and 7,100 tyres through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals.

(b) Only 9,910 tyres were actually supplied against the orders referred to in (a) above. The total amount paid for these 9,910 tyres is Rs. 34,78,734.

(c) The orders placed by the Central Ordnance Depot, Malad, directly were for Standard Tread Pattern tyres. The order placed by the DGS&D was for Track Hard Road/All Purpose tyres.

(d) Only visual inspection was carried out by the Inspectors. No testing was, however, carried out.

(e) and (f). The matter is still under investigation.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सैनिक मुख्यालय के द्वारा कोई निदेश नहीं दिये गये—यही कहा है न आपने ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अग्रिम इलाकों में (फारवर्ड इलाकों में) इन टायरों को न भेजा जाय, इस तरह का कोई आदेश नहीं दिया गया—ठीक सुना है न मैंने ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास केन्द्रीय सरकार के तीन खतो की जानकारी है, जिनके नम्बर मैं उन को सुनाये देता हू Army Hqrs letter No 02566/0S/4E dated 17th July 1963; दूसरा है Joint Secretary to the Government of India, No 22(20|632697|D) dated 22nd July, 1963, और तीसरा है Army Order No 375|57 जिस मे मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार साफ कहा गया है कि ये खराब टायर हैं और इन का इस्तेमाल अग्रिम इलाको के लिये (फार्वर्ड इलाकों के लिये) न किया जाय, क्योकि यह चीज खतरे से खाली नही है, और ऐसे इसी माल से राष्ट्र पर बडा सकट गुजर सकता है। इन आदेशो के बावजूद फार्वर्ड एरियाज मे ये टायर भेज दिये गये, इसकी सूची आपकी इजाजत से सदन की टेबिल पर रखना चाहता , करीब करीब 1100 टायर ये हो जाते हैं, मैंने मिलाया नही है, लेकिन 1000 और 1100 के बीच मे हैं । मैं मत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या वे ये तीन पत्र सदन की टेबिल पर रखने के लिये तैयार हैं जिससे कि सदन को पता चले कि वे जो बात कह रहे है, वह सही है या गलत है ।

साथ ही साथ मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस तरह के आदेशो का उल्लघन करने के कारण क्या सरकार इन सभी अफसरों के खिलाफ जो सेना मे है या मत्रालय में हैं कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करेगी कि..

Mr. Speaker: You have read it already.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे पास तफसील भी है issue voucher, date, to whom issued, quantity यह बहुत जरूरी है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी मे भी आया था, इस पर उनकी सिफारिश भी है, उन से बातचीत भी चली, उन्होंने भी इन बातो का जिक्र किया है, अब जो यह मामला अया है, इस के बारे मे हम जांच पडताल करेगे और जो कार्यवाही होगी करेगे । पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उन पर विचार कर रहे है और सदन को वह आश्वासन देना चाहता हू कि चाहे कोई अफ़सर हो या और कोई हो, जो कार्यवाही कानूनी जायज होगी, उनकी सिफारिशो के आधार पर होगी, वह हम करेगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्नो मे से एक का भी उत्तर नही मिला है । पब्लिक अकाउट्स कमेटी के सामने यह बाते नही थी । पब्लिक अकाउट्स कमेटी को इन खतो और परिपत्रो का शायद पता नही था न इस बात का इन आदेशो के बावजूद उन का उल्लघन कर के फार्वड एरियाज को इतने टायर भेज दिये गये हैं। यह नई जानकरी मै नही दे रहा हू । मैं ने पी० ए० सी० रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं ने कहा था कि इन तीनो पत्रो मे जो जानकारी दी गई है उन को देख कर हम इस मामले मे कार्रवाई करेगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या उस को सदन के सामने रक्खेगे ? पहले तो आप नही बोलते हैं फिर जब हम पत्रो के नम्बर और तारीखें देते हैं

Mr. Speaker: Please put your question.

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर इस तरह के जवाब क्यों दिये जाते हैं कि इस तरह का कोई आदेश नहीं है, कोई इस तरह उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है..

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Place it on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो मैं ने कह दिया कि इसे रक्खूंगा। इस मे कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि पब्लिक अकाउंटस् कमेटी ने अपनी रपट मे जो कई बातें लिखी है उस मे एक बहुत गम्भीर है कि जब यह तय हुआ कि इन टायरो को अग्रिम इलाको मे न भेजा जाय—पहले तो यह निर्णय ही गलत है कि खराब टायर खरीदे जायें चाहे अग्रिम क्षेत्र हो या पीछे का उन को सेना के लिये बिलकुल नही लेना चाहिये—उस मे मेरा ख्याल है कि लाखो रुपये अफसरों ने खाये है। कादिवली मलाड मे एक कमांडिग अफसर मेजर सिंह साहब हैं, उन्हें सेना मे मुक्त किया गया है। अगर छ महीने समाप्त होने के पहले सरकार कार्रवाई नही करेगी तो उसके बाद नियमानुसार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार-वाई नही की जा सकती। इसी तरह डारेक्टोरेट जनरल आफ स लाईज मे एक बडे अधिकारी गुप्ता नाम के है। उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ? आर्मी हेडक्वार्टस का जो आदेश था, जो फैसला था, इस के सम्बन्ध मे लोक लेखा समिति ने कहा है कि उस को सात या आठ सप्ताह तक दबाया गया, और यह कारण बतलाया गया कि गृह मन्त्रा-लय ने उस की फाइल मागी थी। आप नकल गृह-मन्त्रालय को भेज देते और जो उनके पास परिपत्र था उसके आधार पर परिपत्र जारी करते। वह आपने नही किया। उस के बाद उस समय देश मे जो डिफेन्स एण्ड इकनामिक कोआर्डिनेशन मन्त्री थे कृष्णमाचारी साहब .....

Mr. Speaker: This is all history. He should come to the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : इतिहास नही है। इस का साफ जवाब नही आया कि क्या इन सारे मामलों के बारे में कोई कमेटी नियुक्त की जा रही है कि जैसे इम्पात के बारे मे हुई। इस बारे मे मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इन मामलो की जाच करने के लिये कोई जांच समिति नियुक्त की जायेगी ? या क्या इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जायेगा कि जो सुरक्षा मंत्रालय है दूसरे मंत्रालय हैं उन के काम पर निगरानी रखने के लिये इस सदन की स्थायी समितिया हो जैसे कि अमरीका मे सेनेट है या हाउस आफ रिप्रजेन्टेटिव्ज की कमेटिया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : आखिरी बात तो सजेशन फार ऐक्शन है और वह विचार के लिये है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो नाम लिये है उन अफसरो के ऊपर क्या कार्रवाई हो सकती है इस की जाच की जा रही हैं। और भी दूसरे अफसरों के बारे में शिकायतें हैं जिन के बारे मे पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी ने जिक्र किया है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं मैं यह आश्वासन देता हूं कि उचित कार्रवाई हम करेंगे। पब्लिक अकाउट्स कमटी ने जो सिफारिश की है उस पर गहरे तौर से हम विचार कर रहे हैं और कार्रवाई होगी। इस मे कोई रुकावट नही आयेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप अलग अलग कही एस० टी० सी० और कही दूसरे महकमो को इस तरह बीच मे लातें हैं तो क्या हमारे डिफेन्स परपजेज के लिये हमारे पास इतनी वर्कशाप्स नही हैं और मिलिटरी इक्विपमेट ऐसा नही है कि हमे दूसरों का मुहं न देखना पड़े और मिलिटरी की जरूरत मिलिटरी से पूरी होती रहे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो टायरों का सवाल था। टायर अभी किसी भी आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्री में नही बनते हैं। जो देश में बनते हैं उन को लिया जा सकता है लेकिन वह टायर

तो उस समय देश में भी नहीं थे इस लिये उन को बाहर से मंगाया गया था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर आप इजाजत दें तो लोक लेखा समिति रिपोर्ट से मैं आप को दो पैरा पढ़ कर सुना दूं। यह लोक लेखा समिति की रिपोर्ट है।

Mr. Speaker: But ultimately it is the Question Hour.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसी पर तो एक यह है: सफा 52।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में पढ़िये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहिये तो फौरन हिन्दी मे तर्जुमा करता जाऊ, लेकिन इस मे बडी देरी लगेगी।

Shri K. K. Chatterjee: On a point of order. During question hour, he can ask a question. How can he go on reading something?

Mr. Speaker: He is pointing out that part of the PAC report and asking the Minister a question in connection with that part.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस के बिना पढ़े हुए सवाल अच्छी तरह से हो नही सकेगा। सदन को मालूम नही है कि लोक लेखा समिति ने आखिर इस मामले में क्या कहा है। वह इस प्रकार है...

श्री शिव नारायण : यह हाउस के सामने हैं इस तरह से कहना हाउस का अपमान करना है।

Mr. Speaker: If every Member begins reading like this, the question hour will be over soon.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह खाली स्वर्ग में हैं। लेकिन इस पृथ्वी तल में हर एक सदस्य ने नहीं पढ़ा है।

"It has been stated in the note that the delay in conveying the decision of the Ministry to the DGOF and the DGSD was largely because the file was taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs for investigation on 29th April 1965 and appears to have been received back on 25th June, 1965."

29 अप्रैल से 25 जून तक जहां यह फाईल रहनी चाहिये थी जिस पर कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत थी वहां न रह कर गृह मन्त्रालय के पास चली गई और फिर उस समिति ने एक नोट मे उल्लेख करते हुए अपनी राय दी है :

"The Committee are unable to appreciate the type of attitude on the part of the DGSD. .."

अब वह ऐटिट्यूड क्या है :

"The consequences of the type going off while a defence vehicle is on the road are serious. Obviously this fact escaped the notice of the officer concerned who passed the order. " (*Interruptions*).

मालूम नही होता कि इस मुल्क को सुधारने की इच्छा इन लोगों की है या नही जाओ मुल्क ने ठुकरा दिया है और आशा है ऐसी ठोकर खाओगे कि याद रक्खोगे। बेमतलब की बातें यह लोग करते हैं। यहा सवाल है देश की रक्षा का। खराब टायर खरीदे जाते हैं। उन की खुद की किताब मे हैं। उस मे से पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं तो यह झुंड चिल्लाने लगते हैं। आखिर किसी तरह की मर्यादा तो होनी चाहिये न।

इस पर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी घोटाला हुआ है—और मालूम होता हैं कि लाखों का है—उस में गृह मन्त्रालय और रक्षा के कौन कौन अफसर शामिल हैं और जो मेजर सिंह साहब हैं जो छुट्टी ले कर चले गये हैं पलटन से निकल गये हैं,

और पलटन में एक नियम होता है कि छः महीने जब किसी आदमी को निकले हुए हो जाते हैं तो उस के सम्बन्ध में सवाल उठाया नहीं जाता और छः महीने अब खत्म होने वाले हैं ऐसी सूरत में जब इतना बड़ा मामला आप के सामने आयेगा है और लोक लेखा समिति की अपनी राय है कि सब चीजों मे गड़बडी हुई है, फाईलें गायब हुई हैं, कई मन्त्रालयों की साजिश से फायलें गायब हुई हैं, तो मैं मन्त्रीजी से पूछना चाहता हूं (1) कि क्या मेजर सिंह को सेना मे वापस बुला लेगे और उन के ऊपर पूरी कार्रवाई करने की कोशिश करेगे? (2) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे कोई समिति सदन की या कोई और बिठला कर के पूरी जाच करायेगें क्योंकि यह सिर्फ रुपयों का ही मामला नही है बल्कि हमारे सामने सैनिक के कत्ल का मामला है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहा तक मेजर सिंह का सवाल है वह छुट्टी पर चले गये है यह ठीक है मगर उन पर कार्रवाई हो सकती है और वह कार्रवाई क्या की जाय इस की छान बीन चल रही है। उन को बुलाने का अभी कोई सवाल नही उठता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह छुट्टी पर नही गये हैं वह बिल्कुल मुक्ति पर चले गये है। छुट्टी नही उन की मुक्ति हो गई। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल यहां ही नही रह जाता है आप देखिये। मंत्री महोदय और मेरे कहने मे जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। मैं ने कहा है कि वह पलटन से चले गये हैं, उन्होंने पलटन से मुक्ति ले ली है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह छुट्टी चले गये हैं। क्या वह वापस आ जायेंगे।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने मुक्ति का शब्द तो अब कहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : छः महीने बाद उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकती। मंत्री महोदय जरा तसल्ली से मेहरबानी कर के उत्तर दें और कहें कि इस के ऊपर अमुक अमुक कार्रवाई होगी क्योंकि उन से कम से कम मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि और मंत्रियों की तरह वे आवेश में उत्तर नहीं देगें, तसल्ली के साथ देगें क्योंकि शायद उन के दिल में देश के लिये टीस है।

श्री ब०रा० भगत : जहां तक सिंह साहब का सवाल है यह बात सही है कि वह मुक्ति कहिये या जिस को अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं—मुझे डा० साहब इस अंग्रेजी का शब्द प्रयोग करने के लिये माफ करें—प्रिमैच्योर रिटायरमेट, लेकर चले गये हैं। उन पर कानूनी कार्रवाई करने की बात सोची जा रही है। उनका अगर इस में हाथ हैं और वह साबित हो जाता है तो उन पर कानूनी कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह तो एक औजार है, उन से भी बड़ों का हाथ है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सोची जा रही है ? क्या सोची जा रही है...

श्री ब० रा० भगत: छानबीन हो रही है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : कानूनी कार्रवाई करने की बात सोची जा रही है या क्या सोचा जा रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : छानबीन होगी, एवीडेंस उनका तथा दूसरी जो बाते हैं उनको देख कर कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाती है। वह काम हो रहा है। जहां तक दूसरे अफसरों का सवाल है उनको भी....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मन्त्रियों का नाम भी नहीं आया है उनकी बात भी नहीं आई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : गृह मन्त्री, रक्षा मन्त्री चव्हाण के, अब वे आ रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब आ रहे हैं भूतपूर्व रक्षा मन्त्री ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक प्रोसीजर की बात है वह मैं बता रहा हूं । कहां फ़ाइल्ज ज्यादा अटक सकती हैं और आगे से ऐसी दिक्कत न हो, ऐसी गलती न हो इस तरह की सब बातों के बारे में डायरेक्शन, जब कोई कमेटी रिपोर्ट देती है, दिये जाते हैं और उनका ध्यान उस ओर दिलाया जाता है ।

जहां तक सदन की समिति बिठाने का सवाल है यह सवाल अभी नहीं उठता क्योंकि पी० ए० सी० इन बातों में जा चुकी है और यह कई मन्त्रालयों से सम्बन्धित मामला है । डी० जी० एस० डी० इस में आता है एस० टी० सी० है, कामर्स विभाग है, डिफेंस का मामला है और ये सारे . . .

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Let us cut it short. The question is, has he gone on leave preparatory to retirement or release?

Mr. Speaker: Kindly sit down. The question was long and naturally the answer also would be long. We cannot help it.

श्री ब० रा० भगत पी० ए० सी० की जो सिफारिशें हैं सभी मन्त्रालय उन पर कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं । इसलिए अभी कोई सदन की समिति बनाने या और कोई कमेटी बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं जान पड़ती है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले की जांच के लिए अध्यक्ष के नाते आप स्वयं ही एक कमेटी बना सकते हैं ।

दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि जो नई पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी बनने वाली है उसको आप डायरेक्शन दे सकते हैं कि इस मामले की वह पूरी जांच करे और अपनी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने लाये । इस बारे में सारे तथ्यों को सदन के सामने लाना जरूरी है और मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को भी इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक आखिरी राय का . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is a good idea. We should consider it. Let us go to the next question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I suggest about the procedure?

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि नई कमेटी इसको देखे । मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जाती है और जो नई कमेटी है वह हमेशा इन चीजों को देख सकती है और जो कार्रवाई होगी उसकी रिपोर्ट भी कमेटी को दी जाती है । यह प्रोसीजर की बात है जो मैं बता रहा हूं ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: A suggestion has been made that the new Committee should go into it. I have called the next question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He has not given a categorical assurance. The point is....

Mr. Speaker: It is an important question. But one cannot elicit the whole information. I realise it is an important question and therefore the Public Accounts Committee could naturally go into it and give more details about it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Public Accounts Committee's report was before the Government for nearly five months and even then, the Minister comes with a very equable statement with regard to this matter and a person who is alleged to be responsible has gone on retirement or something like that. So, the whole matter appears to be so dubious that something has got to be done here

and now and not merely hypothetical assurances about some kind of investigation by the new Public Accounts Committee de novo which would mean a lot of waste of time and other kinds of annoyance.

Mr. Speaker: One cannot elicit the whole information.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I want to ascertain from Government the reasons for the delay in the matter of action over the explicit recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee which took a very grave view of the transactions which were alleged to have taken place. I want to know why Government has delayed doing anything in this matter.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There has been no delay. The hon. Member is a very old and senior Member. The procedure of the Parliamentary Committee is all laid down. This concerns various departments—the Defence Ministry, the Commerce Ministry and the Supply Department. They all are in communication with the Public Accounts Committee. On their recommendations, action is taken and it is reported to the Committee, and that is why I suggested that the new Public Accounts Committee can always take notice of this and do whatever they think proper. There is nothing wrong.

Mr. Speaker: I think that in the Question Hour, one cannot go much more into it. Perhaps some other method will have to be adopted. It is a very important question. Now, I go to the next question.

चुनाव समाचारों का प्रसारण

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*60. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी ने चुनाव परिणामों के प्रसारण के मामले में पक्षपातपूर्ण रवैया अपनाया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मतगणना के दौरान कुछ प्रमुख विरोधी नेताओं के पक्ष में पड़े मतों की संख्या की घोषणा नहीं की गई जबकि प्रमुख कांग्रेसी नेताओं के पक्ष में पड़े मतों की दिन में कई बार घोषणा की गई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे तथा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी ने बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष रहने का प्रयत्न किया है। सभी समाचार बुलेटिनों को देखना कठिन है। यदि कोई विशिष्ट मामला सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया, तो उसकी जांच की जाएगी।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव समाचारों के प्रसारण के सम्बन्ध में क्या आकाशवाणी ने पहले से कोई अपनी नीति निर्धारित की थी ? यदि हां, तो क्या उस नीति में कोई ऐसी भी सम्भावनायें थीं कि कुछ व्यक्ति जो जीतेंगे उनके समाचार दो दो दिन लगातार प्रसारित किए जायेंगे तथा और कुछ जो जीतेंगे उनके समाचार एक बार भी कठिनाई से प्रसारित किए जायेंगे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि नीति निर्धारित की थी और उसका जिन अधिकारियों ने पालन नहीं किया उनके खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ?

Shri K. K. Shah: I can assure the hon. Member, after going through all the records—I am prepared to give proof—that so far as the announcement of results is concerned, AIR has been absolutely impartial.

Some hon. Members: Question.

Shri K. K. Shah: I am giving certain facts. After hearing that, I am sure you will be satisfied yourself. Then you can give your verdict.

Mr. Speaker: Let him address the Chair.

Shri K. K. Shah: I am sorry, Sir. I can give one specific example—there are many others which can be given. Out of 23 flashes which I have got here, 12 flashes gave the results where Congress candidates succeeded and 11 flashes gave the results where the Opposition candidates succeeded.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : मेरी शिकायत यह है कि अपोजीशन वालों के रिजल्ट ब्राडकास्ट किए गए लेकिन कांग्रेस वालों के ब्राडकास्ट नहीं किये गये । इसका क्या कारण है ? मैं इसका जवाब चाहता हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : व्यक्तिगत बात को कहना बहुत एक छोटी सी बात हो जाती है । लेकिन मन्त्री जी ने क्यों कि उदाहरण की बात कही है कि कोई इस प्रकार की चीज सामने आएगी तो उस बात की जानकारी वह लेंगे, इस वास्ते मैं अपना ही उदाहरण देते हुए कहता हूं कि आकाशवाणी ने मेरे सम्बन्ध में प्रसारित किया कि लगभग 40,000 मतों से जीते हैं जबकि सच यह था कि मैं 48,000 मतों से भी अधिक से जीता था । इस प्रकार की जो बातें हुई है क्या इनको मन्त्री महोदय देखेंगे ?

श्री रणवीर सिंह : साठ हजार से मैं जीता हूं मेरा नाम तक नहीं आया है । एक इंडिपेंडेंट कैंडीटेट को मैंने लगभग पौने दो लाख वोटों से हराया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

Mr. Speaker: It is only a matter of information.

Shri K. K. Shah: The information has been given. I will make enquiries about it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जो हमारी पार्टी के लीडर हैं, उनकी काउंटिंग हो रही थी और वह लीड कर रहे थे लेकिन आल इण्डिया रेडियो ने कितने मतों से वह लीड कर रहे हैं यह न बता कर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और दूसरे मन्त्रियों के बुलेटिन एक एक घंटे के बाद रिलीज किए, क्या यह सच नहीं है ? सवाल मेरा यह है कि अगर मिनिस्टर साहब को ये तथ्य दिये जायेंगे कि कहां कहां पार्शलिटी बरती गई है तो उनके बारे में क्या वह इनक्वायरी करेंगे ?

Shri K. K. Shah: I am obliged to my friend for drawing attention about my friend, Shri Vajpayee. I think when he went to the All India Radio also, he had mentioned this fact. I have the facts before me. I am quoting from the *Statesman* dated 23rd February, 1967 so that it will give a chance for comparison. The *Statesman* said:

> "Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee and Mrs. Subhadra Joshi are running neck and neck with a margin of 600 votes".

The AIR announcement said:

> "Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee and Mrs. Subhadra Joshi are having a close contest."

Then, I produce here three bulletins of the morning of the 25th—subsequently when the result was out—where it has been very prominently mentioned that Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee has won. The entire thing has been given there. I have got all the bulletins here.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब आल इंडिया रेडियो ने कहा कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी नैक टु नैक जा रहे

हैं और उसके बाद एसैसमैन्ट रिजल्ट ऐनाउन्स हुआ तब उसके विपरीत। म आप को एक नहीं बल्कि कई मिनिस्टर्स और दूसरे साहबान जो ट्रेजरी बेंचेज पर बैठे हैं उन के बाबत कोट कर के कह सकता हूं कि आल इंडिया रेडियो से हर एक घंटे घंटे के बाद निकलता रहता था कि वह 15-15 हजार से लीड कर रहे है या 20 हजार से लीड कर रहे हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उस बारे में कोई इनक्वायरी करायेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members not to take individual cases. Even Ministers have complained. My name was not mentioned at all till the 24th night because they did not get any information. The papers published that I was trailing behind whereas I was actually leading. Therefore, they did not get the information and it is no use blaming them now.

B.B.C. Broadcasts during Indo-Pak Conflict

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*61. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri N. C. Chatterji:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protests were made by the Government of India in connection with the British Broadcasting Corporation having taken sides in their broadcasts regarding the Indo-Pak conflict in September, 1965;

(b) if so, the reply received from the U.K. Government or from the British Broadcasting Corporation; and

(c) the purpose of the recent visit of the Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation External Services to India and the clarification he has given regarding the stand taken by the British Broadcasting Corporation in the last Indo-Pak conflict?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Our High Commission in London protested to the BBC against the anti-Indian slant of several of its programmes dealing with the Indo-Pakistan conflict, and expressed our regret and idsappointment.

(b) The BBC maintained that its broadcasts were impartial and were based on such reports as it has received. Letters of complaint received from Indians were broadcast and the BBC invited our High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner to express our views on the air on three occasions.

(c) His purpose was to visit the BBC's Bureau in New Delhi. Opportunity was taken of his presence by both officials and non-officials to discuss with him the stand taken by the BBC during the Indo-Pak conflict. He maintained that in the BBC's view the broadcasts had been impartial and that Pakistan had also complained.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that BBC maintained the independence of opinion. May I know whether in both the cases, the Indo-Pakistan conflict and also the Indio-China conflict, the opinion of the British Government was advertised by BBC?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our view is, and it continues to remain the same, that the broadcasts of BBC on the Indo-Pakistan conflict were not impartial, were not independent and were slanted towards Pakistan. But BBC maintains that it was impartial. How can we carry the controversy any further? As regards the India-China conflict, though this question does not deal with it, I take it that what it broadcast could not have satisfied us.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, while our High Commissioner in London protested to the BBC authorities that the broadcasts were not impartial, the BBC authorities are reported to have said that they were going to

make it impartial by broadcasting both the versions of the war, the Indian version and the Pakistani version. Since the Pakistani version was loaded with mis-statements—for instance the Pakistani version said that the Pakistani bombers had bombed down the oil refinery at Gauhati and the bridge over the Brahmaputra River at Pandu these statements were broadcast by BBC without checking up these matters—may I know whether Government have tried to look into this and, if so, whether they have told the BBC authorities that in order to become independent and impartial they should have their own correspondents so that they do not have to depend on the Pakistani version?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The strongest representations were made to BBC. What is more, as I have pointed out in my answer, the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner were permitted to express their views, and I have no doubt that when they did appear on the BBC they strongly protested against the view which had been taken by the BBC in regard to this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: What did the High Commissioner do?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of this particular detail which my hon. friend has asked.

Shri Hem Barua: Was it a written protest or a verbal protest by the High Commissioner?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know whether it was in writing.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Are the Government satisfied that the information agencies of our High Commission there worked all right and all information that was available to the public in India was made available to the British and other broadcasting agencies and press? Have they enquired and are they satisfied that our own agencies worked all right and all things were made available to them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. I have worked in that office during the India-China conflict. I was not there during the Indo-Pakistan conflict. I can assure this House that we send two or three morse casts every day to every mission of ours. It is the duty of the Mission immediately to distribute the news to the news agencies and broadcasting agencies. It is not for lack of knowledge that the BBC did not broadcast impartially. I can assure the House that, as far as our High Commissioner was concerned, it did its best to give a true picture of what was happening in our country. The fault lies with the news agencies in U.K. itself which will not accept what we say but will accept what Pakistan says and broadcast a very partial news.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the fact that in addition to the basic prejudice that the British Government is having towards our relations with our neighbours there is no adequate feeding of news by our agencies and by the British High Commission, coupled with the dubious part played by the foreign correspondents who happened to be here during the conflict?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not true. I have experience of this. A certain news item appears in a British newspaper. I can say this from my own experience as High Commissioner. We immediately repudiate it and we ask them to publish a contradiction. They will not publish the contradiction. Now, what are we to do? Then, we write to the Government and they reply "it is a free press; we cannot do anything". Therefore, the lie comes out; when the lie is sought to be contradicted and repudiated, the newspaper will not publish the contradiction. This happens in the United States also very often.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that BBC is the official broad-

casting agency of the Government of the United Kingdom and in view of the fact that the pro-Pakistan bias of the United Kingdom Government is not something new, it is there since 1947—did our Government really expect the BBC to be impartial? So, why were they shocked to find this?

Shri M. C Chagla: I am always shocked when I find that justice and fairplay are not done I agree that U.K. had always unfortunately a slant in favour of Pakistan and in the last conflict it tried to equate India with Pakistan. But, notwithstanding that, one does get a shock because one expects from the U K Government impartiality and a sense of fairplay

Ordnance Clothing Factories

*62. **Shri S M Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work-load in the ordnance clothing factories has decreased considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide more work in these factories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir, there has been substantial reduction in the work load in the Ordnance Clothing Factories.

(b) Bulk of the deficiencies in clothing was met in 1963 and 1964. The requirements of the Services for subsequent years are considerably less.

(c) To keep the capacity in the Ordnance Clothing Factories utilised, efforts are being made to obtain orders for stitching of garments from Central Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, the Co-operative Sector, etc

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that this shortage of work, or fall in workload in the ordnance clothing factories is due to the fact that many items which were being manufactured in the ordnance factories have been handed over to the private sector and, if so, I would like to know whether the same job will be undertaken in the ordnance factories and no job will be given to the private sector at the cost of the ordnance factories.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Does the hon. Member mean to say that the work of the ordnance factories is being handed over to the private sector?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My information is that when Shri Hathi was made the Minister he was contacting big business houses, and 20,000 items which were being manufactured in the ordnance clothing factories were handed over to the private sector. So, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that a job, which the ordnance factories are capable of undertaking, will not be given to the private sector at the cost of the ordnance factories.

Mr. Speaker: No assurances can be given during Question Hour

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is whether this shortage of works in ordnance factories and fall in the workload is due to the fact that items which were being manufactured in the ordnance factories have been handed over to the private sector.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will be surprised if the fact is that whatever is manufactured in the ordnance factories is farmed out to the private sector, but I will check up. In fact, we are approaching other departments and public-sector undertakings to persuade them to give jobs that they are giving to the private sector to these factories so as to keep their unutilised capacity utilised. So, I will be quite surprised if it is a fact that items being manufactured in the ordnance factories are given to the private sector

Shri M. R. Krishna: What are the special items of clothing which are manufactured in ordnance clothing factories which cannot be manufactured in private concerns?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is not for me to answer at the moment. The question here is that the ordnance clothing factories are unutilised because the maintenance demands of the army will be less, and how they are being utilised. We are making every effort and there is no question of shifting what is being done to the private sector.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that arising out of this shortage of workload nearly 5,000 workers in the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, Parachute Factory, Kanpur, and the Clothing Factory, Kanpur, have been declared surplus and they are expected to be reverted or retrenched; if so, what steps have been taken to see that they are not retrenched but are offered equivalent alternative jobs and work is procured from other Government departments like the Railways.

Shri B R Bhagat: If this question had been tabled as a substantive question, I would have collected the figures; but our effort is to utilise the capacity and not to retrench the workers if we can prevent that.

India's Support to Dalai Lama

*63. **Shri K N. Tiwary:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Ram Singh:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Hindustan Times' of March 10, 1967 under the heading 'Dalai Lama seeks India's political support';

(b) if so, the nature of political support which is being sought or has been sought from the Government of India; and

(c) to what extent the Government of India has agreed to help him politically?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes. The statement referred to therein contains the Dalai Lama's views and was issued by the Dalai Lama without our concurrence.

(b) and (c). No specific proposal has been made by the Dalai Lama to us. We have supported a resolution in the United Nations regarding the "continued violation of fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet". The Dalai Lama has expressed the hope that India will continue to give such support at the United Nations as called for the "restoration of human rights and fandamental freedoms of the Tibetan people". The Government of India have sympathy for the people of Tibet in their present plight and will continue to give support to moves in the United Nations aimed at the restoration of their fundamental rights and freedoms in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह तिब्बत के लोगों के फंडामेंटल राइट्स को सुरक्षित रखे जाने के सब कदमों को सपोर्ट करेंगे और इसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोशिश की गई है और आगे क्या किया जा रहा है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the hon. Member knows, China is not a member of the United Nations and China ignores any Resolution passed by the United Nations. It is very difficult to suggest what action can be taken at present to compel China to respect a Resolution passed by the United Nations.

श्री एम० सी० छागला : क्या यह सही है कि दलाई लामा ने यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमरीका और दूसरे देशों में जा कर अपने देश को लिबरेट करने का प्रयत्न करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार से परमिशन मांगी थी और उन को वह परमिशन नहीं दी गई ; यदि हां तो उन को वह परमिशन क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir, as far as I know, the Dalai Lama wanted to travel in India and other Asian countries. We said, we had no objection; if those countries invited him, we would see to it that all facilities are assured and all amenities given in the country to which he went. There is no question of our saying 'No' to him.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: In view of the assurance given earlier by the Indian Government that the Dalai Lama will not be allowed to take part in political activities, will the Government stick to that stand and ask the Dalai Lama to keep himself aloof from all political activities? I would like to know whether any pressure is being brought on the Government to give political support to the Dalai Lama and if so, from which Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: To answer the second part first, I am not aware of any pressure from any country to give support to the Dalai Lama. With regard to the first part, we have given an assurance and we stand by that assurance.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister just now informed the House that they have taken this matter in the United Nations. May I know whether, while discussing this matter in the Human Rights Commission, any assessment was given by the Indian Government about the conditions really operating in Tibet today and, if so, whether there has been any reaction of the Human Rights Commission to that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The very fact that the Resolution was carried by a large majority, if I remember correctly, shows that the United Nations was satisfied that the human rights were not merely ignored but were crushed and that fundamental freedoms were being denied and the principles of the United Nations Charter were being violated.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The first part of my question has not been answered, that is, whether any assessment has been made by India about the conditions operating at the present moment, there.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The reports that we have been receiving, authentic and official, show that the conditions in Tibet are practically gruesome. Their ancient culture is sought to be destroyed; their religion is sought to be interfered with. We are horrified at what is happening in Tibet today.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether any request was made to the Government of India on behalf of the Dalai Lama to permit the Dalai Lama to function here as an emigre government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir.

Shri Balraj Madhok: In view of the fact that Tibet had always had an international personality of its own and in view of the fact that it was the forcible occupation of Tibet which led to the direct military confrontation between India and China, may I know whether the Government of India has taken any steps to secure the liberation of Tibet because the question of Tibet is not only the question of human rights but it is a question of suppression of independence of an independent country? What steps have the Goverment taken in that direction?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. Member knows that we accepted the position that Tibet was a part of China...

Shri Balraj Madhok: It was never.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I maintain it. We also made it clear to China, when we accepted the position that Tibet was part of China, that China would respect the autonomy of Tibet and that she would grant as much autonomy as possible. This is the position. Now, the hon. Member wants us to completely change our policy. It is really a suggestion for action. If the House wishes, we will certainly give another look at our policy. But the policy so far, all these years, of the Government has been that Tibet is an integral part of China. But she is bound to give Tibet as much autonomy as possible, to respect her fundamental rights and human rights to which all citizens are entitled.

Shri Tulshidas Jadav: The hon. Minister stated that China is not a member of the United Nations. May I know how long it will take to solve this question? The position is that China is not a member of the United Nations and the United Nations is not willing to take her. For how long will this go on and when will this question be solved?

Shri M. C. Chagla: When the United Nations passes a resolution, it does not mean that it binds only those who are members of the United Nations. Those who are not members may refuse to carry it out but a resolution passed by an international organisation, by the United Nations, especially on the question of human rights, is one which binds the whole world, and if China has any respect for international opinion, she would respect the view taken by the United Nations.

Shri P. K. Deo: In 1954, when this question was raised in the United Nations by El Salvador, India opposed the question to be discussed, that is, the illegal occupation of China over Tibet. May I know whether the new Government still follows the same policy or there has been any change in the outlook of this new Government regarding illegal Chinese occupation of Tibet?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend is going to the very past history. In the last many sessions India has supported the Resolution on Human Rights which has been tabled at the instance of the Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama himself wanted a particular Resolution to be tabled and we have supported that Resolution.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Derailment of Assam Mail

+

SNQ2 Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many passengers were injured and some died, when six bogies of the Up Assam Mail went off the rails near the Sitalpur Station on the Sonepur-Gorakhpur Section of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the total number of the passengers injured and died; and

(d) the total amount of loss to the railway property due to this accident?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (c) The train which derailed between Nayagon and Sitalpur Stations of the North Eastern Railway on 18-3-1967 was 9 Up Kanpur Express and not Assam Mail. In this accident no one was killed; however 18 persons sustained injuries, of whom 17 proceeded on their journey after being rendered first aid on the spot.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 28,000/-.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any preliminary investigation was conducted on the spot as soon as the accident took place, and if any preliminary investigation was conducted, what is the result of that?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Investigations were taken up on hand immediately by the authorities concerned and it was found that some fish-plates were removed and the track seems to have been tampered with. Further investigations are proceeding.

Shri Hem Barua: Whenever there is an accident, the habit of the Railway Ministry is to say that this must be an act of sabotage without taking into consideration the negligence on the part of the inspecting staff to inspect the rail track. May I know whether the Government have the same story to say about this also—that it is because of the removal or misplacement of fish-plates—or Government have a different story to say about this accident?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: After the investigations are completed, we will be in a better position to say what was the cause exactly.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not clear from the reply of the Minister as to who held this inquiry in which it has been established that fish-plates were removed. May I know whether there is any evidence in this matter, whether any case has already been instituted against the persons, whether they have been spotted out?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The District Superintendent of Operations, Safety went to the spot and he has conducted certain preliminary investigations. The Police are also investigating into the matter.

Shri Hem Barua: We don't have the results?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: May I know whether the Government will consider granting some sort of insurance cover to the passengers who were involved in the accident?

Mr. Speaker: Insurance cover to passengers.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is not so at the moment.

Shri Nambiar: Is it not a fact that repeatedly we hear the excuse of sabotage whenever accidents occur? What is the alternative to the travelling public to find out the real reason of the accidents so that accidents can be averted by ascertaining the actual fact and not put forward the sabotage theory?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: After the investigations are over, we will be able to place the facts before the House in detail It is not as if (*interruptions*) every case of accident is caused by sabotage. The other day I was giving some information in the other House: within a short period, we had as many as 225 accidents, of which only two related to sabotage while the rest of them were due to either human failure or mechanical failure and things like that. So, it is not as if generally every case is presumed to be an act of sabotage; it is not so.

Shri Hem Barua: When I put my supplementary question my purpose was to know about the human failure and the steps taken by Government to avoid human failure and to maintain security so far as travelling is concerned. But the hon. Minister has not said anything about that.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: May I explain the position? Earlier to the accident, two trains had passed through the same sector; the time between the earlier train which had passed on the same sector and the time of the accident was 45 minutes. The track was patrolled and it was inspected,

and yet within this short period, the accident happened . . .

Shri Hem Barua: There cannot be any sabotage then.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Immediately, investigations were conducted and we found that there was evidence of the track having been tampered with. This is a fact.

Shri Hem Barua: Within an interval of 45 minutes, if the track was being patrolled, how would it be possible for the people to remove the fish-plates?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जनाबे स्पीकर मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे देश मे दुनिया मे सबसे ज्यादा ऐक्सीडेंट होते हैं इसका क्या कारण है? इनएफिशियेंसी है या क्या बात है?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has explained the whole thing. The hon. Member is just asking him to repeat it. The hon. Minister has said that there were a number of accidents due to human error, technical error and so on. If the hon. Minister were to answer the hon. Member's question, he would have to repeat the whole thing.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: In view of the fact that our former Railway Minister had to lose his election, and one of the reasons for it is said to be the fact that there were a number of accidents and he did not have the courage to resign, as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had done, will Government now evolve some fool-proof machinery so that the present Railway Minister may not have to face such an eventuality once again?

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary to answer this question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

China's Admission to United Nations

*59. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attitude of Government with regard to the admission of China in the United Nations has changed in any way;

(b) if so, the present position in this regard;

(c) whether there has been any change in the attitude of other important countries which have been opposing Chaina's admission to the World Body; and

(d) if so, the nature of such change discernible?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d): A comparison of the voting pattern during the XXI Session (1966) of the General Assembly with that of the XXth Session (1965) indicates certain shifts in the attitudes of some countries on this question. A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-100/67 *dated* 27-3-1967] which will explain the position.

चीनी और पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं का जमाव

*64. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की सीमाओं पर चीनी तथा पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं के भारी जमाव में कोई कमी हुई है;

(ख) क्या पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान उनकी ओर से कोई उत्तेजनात्मक कार्यवाहियां भी हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो कहां-कहां और उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) . (क) जहां तक हमें ज्ञात है स्थितियो मे कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नही हुआ है और चीनी और पाकिस्तानी सैनिक अभी तक भारी संख्या में हमारी तिब्बत और पाकिस्तान से लगती सीमाओ पर विद्यमान हैं और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर मे युद्ध विराम रेखा के उस पार भी।

(ख) तथा (ग) · पिछले तीन मासो में कोई वृहत् उत्तेजनाए नही हुई हैं। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर मे युद्ध विराम समझौते के अतिलघन की पाकिस्तान द्वारा घटनाए हुई हैं और अन्यत्र एकाकी घटनाए भी और हर हालत में उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की गई है।

Chanda Committee Report on Press Information Bureau

*65 **Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chanda Committee in its report on the Press Information Bureau has complained of lack of publicity policy on the part of Government as witnessed during the Chinese attack on India and the Pakistani aggression; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to reorientate its publicity policy and reorganise the Press Information Bureau?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The Report emphasises the need for improvement etc. and streamlining of procedures for Emergency publicity and has also made other recommendations.

(b) The Chanda Committee's report is now under examination and the working of the Press Information Bureau will no doubt be reoriented to the extent considered necessary.

Memorial for Indian Patriots in Burma

*66 **Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether any progress has been made in the proposal to erect a memorial to the Indian patriots in Mandalay, Burma; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M C Chagla): (a) and (b). A memorial hall has been erected in memory of Lokmanya Tilak in Mandalay jail. The Government of Burma have agreed in principle to putting plaques in respect of other Indian national leaders inside this hall. Details have not yet been worked out.

Defence Material and Equipment

*67 **Shri Shri Chand Goel:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to repair the defence equipment and other material that had been damaged during the last Indo-Pak conflict;

(b) the steps taken during the current year to modernise and bring up-to-date the defence equipment;

(c) the number of factories opened, if any, during the current year for the manufacture of defence material and equipment, along with the details of the rate of manufacture of indigenous material; and

(d) steps taken to secure defence equipment and material from other countries during the last two years?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Defence equipment and other material requiring minor repairs has been repaired by Field Workshops and commissioned into service. The equipment requiring

major repairs is being repaired in Base Workshops accoding to Repair Programmes formulated for the purpose. Such equipment as is considered beyond economic repairs would be condemned and cannibalised for providing spares.

(b) Modernisation of equipment of the Services is proceeding according to the Plan drawn for the purpose. It would not be in the public interest to give the details.

(c) Three new factories were formally opened during the current year. It will not be in the public interest to give the rate of production or capacity of these factories.

(d) With due regard to the need for conserving foreign exchange, the urgent requirements of equipment and other material of the Services have been/are being procured from foreign countries to the extent these cannot be obtained from indigenous soures. It will not be in the public interest to give the details.

India-Burma Boundary Agreement

*69. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Burma signed an agreement in Rangoon recently to delimit the Boundary between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Minister of External Affairs will be making a statement on the subject in Parliament as soon as the Agreeent has been ratified by both parties.

Deadlock on U.S. Military Aid to India

*70. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a deadlock on the U.S. military aid to India;

(b) whether India's nuclear potential has been viewed with alarm by the U.S. Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India to such U.S. anxiety?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It is misleading to speak of any deadlock. The position is that U.S. military aid to India remains suspended since September 1965 though since February 1966, it has been open to us to purchase some non-lethal military equipment, for cash or on credit.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Small Newspapers Enquiry Committee

*71. **Shri Anantrao V. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Small Newspapers Enquiry Committee;

(b) whether after devaluation, the conditions of small newspapers, especially language newspapers, have deteriorated, and

(c) if so, the steps taken to give relief to these small newspapers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers have made 145 recommendations in their Report. Decisions have been taken in respect of 30 and they are laid on the Table of the House. A statement giving the conclusions reached in respect of 81 recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-101/67 *dated* 27-3-1967].

The remaining 34 recommendations are being processed in consultation with the concerned Union Ministries, State Governments, Press Organisations and other interests;

(b) efforts are made to see that their condition does not deteriorate;

(c) In order to afford relief to newspapers, consequent upon the increase in the cost of imported newsprint owing to devaluation, the following steps have already been taken:

(1) The Import Duty and the Regulatory Duty have been abolished.

(2) From August 1, 1966, a surcharge of 10 per cent on advertisements, released by Government, has been accepted.

(3) As a measure of liberalisation of import of newsprint and additional quantity of 15,257 metric tonnes from Canada has been arranged.

Nuclear Scientists' Meet

*72. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented in the recent Nuclear Scientists' meet at Geneva;

(b) if so, India's opinion on the question of proliferation of nuclear weapons and their potential hazard; and

(c) whether the aspect of the security of such countries with neighbours having nuclear weapons has been considered?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Anergy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) At the invitation of the U.N. Secretary General Dr. Sarabhai (in his individual capacity) participated in a meeting of a Panel of Consultant Experts at Geneva to prepare a report on the impact and implications of all aspects of nuclear weapons. All the 12 experts were invited in their individual capacity.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Concentration of Chinese Troops on Bhutan-Tibet Border

*74. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese troops are heavily concentrated on the Bhutan-Tibet border.

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have built a road from Tibet to Bhutan border;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to fear of the Chinese, the Tibetans have been entering India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Chinese troops are entrenched in strength along the Bhutan-Tibet border as in other sectors. However, no new concentrations have been noticed.

(b) Over the last three years, the Chinese authorities are known to have built and improved some roads leading to the Bhutan border.

(c) Yes, Sir. Since the 1st of January 1967, 144 Tibbetan refugees escaping from Chinese persecution in Tibet, have entered India.

(d) The Government are taking all necessary steps.

Space Research

*75. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for space research in the country has been chalked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The programme of space research in India has the following principle components:—

(a) The maintenance and development of a well equipped Equatorial Sounding Rocket Launching Station at Thumba near Trivandrum. Comprehensive facilities for storage, preflight preparation and launching of rockets, tracking with radars, meteorological support, data processing with an electronic computer, communications as well as reconnaissance by helicopter and by boat have been provided. The range has been accorded United Nations sponsorship as an International Range and has been developed in collaboration with France, USA and the USSR.

(b) The establishment of Space Science and Technology Centre on Veli Hill, close to Thumba at Trivandrum, where facilities are being developed for support to the programme of scientific investigations using rockets and balloons. The facilities are available to Indian investigators working in Universities and other research establishments.

(c) The manufacture of a two-stage Centaure rocket with French collaboration. The fabrication of the rocket as well as the manufacture of the Propellant has been undertaken so as to permit space explorations without the importation of rockets from abroad as hitherto.

(d) The development, through Project Rohini, undertaken at the Space Science and Technology Centre, of comp etely indigenous capability for design and testing of rockets with performance superior to that of the Centaure.

(e) The development of electronic and other instrumentation necessary for sounding rocket experiments and test facilities for the same.

(f) Investigation of the wind and temperature of the atmosphere up to 80 km. using meteorological sounding rockets. This is of great importance to extend our understanding of tropical meteorology and particularly the Indian monsoon.

(g) Investigation of the composition, the density, the temperature and the wind between 80 to 180 km. of the neutral as well as the ionised component of the atmosphere by using two-stage sounding rockets of the Centaure (French) or the Nike-Apache (US) type. Unique opportunities are available for studying the magnetic electrojet, a very high density current in the ionosphere above 100 km., since the range was established on account of the scientific importance of studying aeronomy over the geomagnetic equator.

(h) The scientific payloads for the programme in aeronomy involve project scientists at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi, and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, and the India Meteorological Department. Most of the scientific payloads involved in the space programme are now made in India by Indian groups.

(i) The establishment of the Experimental Satellite Communi-

cation Earth Station for research and training in the technology of satellite communication is proceeding. The Station will become operational on 1st August 1967.

(j) Optical tracking of satellites is conducted by the Uttar Pradesh State Observatory in collaboration with the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, USA. Radio tracking of satellites and reception of telemetry singnals pertaining to satellite experiments is conducted at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

(k) Propagation conditions in the ionosphere using radio signals from satellites are studies at the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi, the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad the Defence Research and Development Laboratory at Hyderabad and at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station at Trivendrum.

(c) Does not arise.

सैनिक अधिकारियों को विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण

*76. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कतिपय सैनिक अधिकारियों को विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की थी जिस पर बहुत अधिक व्यय हुआ था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन अधिकारियों ने अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने पर भारत लौटने के थोड़े से समय बाद नौकरी छोड़ दी थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन अधिकारियों द्वारा सेना की नौकरी छोड़ने का कारण यह था कि उनको गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अधिक वेतन-क्रम में नौकरी दिये जाने के प्रस्ताव किये गये थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने से रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). साधारणत: सैनिक अफसर उन विषयों में विशेष पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण पाने के लिए विदेशों में प्रतिनियुक्त किए जाते हैं जिनके लिए अपने देश में प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें विद्यमान नहीं हैं। इस से पहले कि सेवा से असामयिक निवृत्ति की प्रार्थना या त्यागपत्रों पर विचार किया जा सके विदेश से अफसरों के लौटने के पश्चात् साधारणत: दो वर्ष की अवधि अवश्य पूरी हो जानी चाहिए ; और सेवानिवृत्तियें और त्यागपत्रों के लिए प्राय: केवल करुणामूलक कारणोंवश ही अनुमति दी जाती है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में सैकड़ों अफसर प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेश गये हैं और जहां तक पता कर पाना संभव हो सका है प्राप्य समय के अन्दर तथाकथित कोई घटना सामने नही आ पाई है। अगर सदस्य महोदय कोई निश्चित संकेत दें तो मैं जांच करने को तैयार हूं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Secret Military Correspondent of the "Statesman"

***77. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:**

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent book by General Chaudhury in which he has mentioned the fact of his being the secret military correspondent of the "Statesman" for several years;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first article was written more than 15 years ago. General Chaudhuri claims that he had received general permission to write these articles. There is some evidence to show that he had the permission. The intention of the articles was stated to have been to arouse interest on military matters among the general public in an easily understandable languages.

(c) Since the articles were written with the permission of Government, the question of action does not arise.

Facilities for Naga Delegation

*78. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Naga delegation has asked for facilities to visit Britain for consultations with Mr. A. Z. Phizo; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Underground delegation when they called on the Prime Minister on 5th January, 1967, requested that their representative be allowed to visit London for holding consultations with Mr. Phizo.

(b) They were informed that in furtherance of the Common objective if reaching a peaceful settlement of the problem the Government of India would be prepared to extend normal facilities. No formal application has so far been received from the Underground representatives. As such the question of a decision does not arise.

Scheduled Castes Employees in A.I.R., New Delhi

85. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and employees in the All India Radio Station, New Delhi belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 31st December, 1966?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): On 31st December, 1966 the number of Scheduled Caste regular employees and staff artistes at the Delhi Station of A.I.R. was 32 and 2 respectively. The number of Scheduled Tribes staff artists way only 1. The Delhi Station did not have any Scheduled Tribes employee on its regular establishment.

Radio Sets for Orissa

86. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of radio sets allotted for the rural areas of Orissa till the end of December, 1966?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): The number of radio sets allotted in the rural areas of Orissa till the end of December, 1966 is 9380.

Community Sets

87. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the community listening sets supplied to the Union Territories remain idle for most of the time; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for their proper maintenance?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir. The information available does not confirm the presumption. Data for the quarter ending 31-12-1966

in respect of 4 Union Territories is given below:—

Name of Union Territory	No. of sets in field	Percentage of Sets not in use	Remarks
1. Delhi	269	5% (Approx)	
2. Pondicherry	235	21%	50 sets idle due to lack of btteries
3. Goa, Daman and Diu	153	10%	
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	

Latest position in respect of other Union Territories is not readly available

(b) The maintenance of Community Listening Sets is the responsibility of the State Governments|Union Territories However, they have been supplied a model maintenance scheme for their guidance. The importance of setting up suitable maintenance machinery on the lines of the model scheme has been impressed on Union Territories and State Governments from time to time.

Publicmen as Heads of Diplomatic Missions

38. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Uiaka:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the present proportion of career diplomats and publicmen in our foreign services at the level of heads of diplomatic missions; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the number of publicmen as heads of our missions abroad?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) At present there are 50 career diplomats and 16 non-career persons accredited as Heads of Missions to one or more countries. The 16 non-career persons include non-officials, non-I F.S. officers and retired Defence Services officers.

(b) Appointments as Heads of Missions abroad are made by Government on grounds of experience and suitability. In diplomacy, as in any other profession, professional men, if suitable and available, are mainly chosen for such assignments, though Government are free to choose distinguished public figures from other walks of like for specific diplomatic assignments, as has been the practice since Independence.

लन्दन में इन्डिया सेंटर

39. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय के सुझाव मिले हैं कि लंदन में 'इंडिया सेन्टर' स्थापित किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही हैं।

लन्दन में भारत का उच्चायुक्त

40. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बतलाने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लंदन में भारत के उच्चायुक्त का पद अभी तक रिक्त पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पद पर कब तक नियुक्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) नई नियुक्ति के बारे में जल्दी ही घोषणा किये जाने की संभावना है।

Memorial for Jawans in Delhi

41. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 24 on the 25th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to raise a memorial in Delhi in the memory of the Jawans of the Armed Forces who laid down their lives for the defence of the country during the Indo-Pak conflict has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The details of the scheme are being worked out by a Committee set up for the purpose.

Enquiry re: the Statement by Former Indian Consul-General in Saigon

42. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 697 on the 7th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry regarding the statement made by the former Indian Consul-General in South Vietnam regarding American bombing has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The enquiry having been completed in consultation with the U.P.S.C, suitable action has been taken against the officer.

Military Mission of Yugoslavia

43. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Military Mission from Yugoslavia visited Dehradun in January, 1967, and inspected Gurkha Training Centre and Indian Military Academy;

(b) if so, whether that team had come at the invitation of the Government of India;

(c) the duration of its stay; and

(d) whether the Government of India had borne its expenses?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The answer to the the first part of the question is in the affirmative and to the latter in the negative.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From 12th January to 28th January 1967.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Housing Problem of the families of Armed Personnel

44. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by his Ministry to help families of armed personnel for solving their housing problems; and

(b) whether the State Governments have been approached in this behalf to render suitable assistance?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A Sainik Co-operative House Building Society has

been formed at Delhi at the initiative of the Ministry of Defence. 60 stations have been selected all over the country for the first phase of an extensive housing Scheme Land has already been purchased for the Sainik Housing Colony at Dehra Dun and Goa Negotiations are in progress for procurment of land at Ludhiana and Jullunder in Punjab and Ghaziabad in U.P.

(b) Yes, Sir. State Governments have been requested to reserve 15 per cent of the plots in their proposed Housing Colonies for allotment to service and ex-service personnel and many of them have agreed to do so.

A Colony for members of the defence forces at Chandigarh has been sponsored by the Chief Commissioner.

Rehabilitation of Persons of Indian Origin deported from Kenya

45. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons of Indian Origin deported from Kenya have since been rehabilitated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Eight persons of Indian origin were deported from Kenya last year. Of these, only four were deported to India. Two of these four deportees left for the U.K. almost immediately after their arrival. We have had no request from the remaining two for any assistance in regard to rehabilitation.

(b) Does not arise.

India's relations with Neighbouring Countries

46. Shri Shri Chand Goel: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken by Government to bring about cordial and harmonious relations with Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Ceylon and other neighbouring countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Several steps have been taken particularly in the fields of economic and cultural co-operation and high level visits to promote further the close relations that already exist with our neighbouring countries with the unfortunate exceptions of Pakistan and China. In the President's address also, it has been stated "it will be the Government's special endeavour to strengthen India's relations with our Asian neighbours."

I.A.F. Aircraft Accident

47. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air Force trainer aircraft crash landed and burst into flames in a field near Bhandai village, about ten miles from Agra, shortly after it had taken off from the Kheria airport on the 8th March, 1967; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) An IAF aircraft accident occurred at 0820 hours on 8th March, 1967 at a place 8 miles South of Agra. The aircraft was damaged beyond economical repairs.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident and after it is completed, the desired information will be furnished to the hon. Member.

Film Studio in Orissa

48. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a film studio in Orissa during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether any proposal has also been received from the Orissa State Government to this effect; and

(c) the financial assistance which the Central Government propose to give for the same?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The Central Government have no plans to open a Film Studio in Orissa

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Naval Training Institute at Paradeep Port

49. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to start a Naval Training Institute at Paradeep Port in Orissa;

(b) if so, when it is to be started;

(c) the amount of money estimated to be spent thereon; and

(d) whether work has started on the project?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A proposal is under consideration for shifting an existing naval training establishment to Paradeep.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Announcements from A.I.R., Madras

50. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the people of the Madras State has been received requesting Government to direct the All India Radio to announce "VANOLI" in place of "AKASHVANI"; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). There is a demand by a section of the people in Madras State for changing the name 'Akashvani' into the Tamil word 'Vanoli'. The term 'Akashvani' is the standard Indian language equivalent to the term All India Radio and is used in all Indian language broadcasts. This was formerly the call sign in Kannada of the former Mysore radio. Government have no objection to the use of any other word to connote 'radio' which may be current in the regional language for regional or local purposes and instructions already exist in this regard Accordingly, the word 'Vanoli' is being used by the Tiruchi and Madras stations of All India Radio wherever appropriate in their announcements.

Payment of Pensions to Defence Personnel in Sterling

51 Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of **Defence** personnel at present who are receiving pensions in sterling;

(b) the total amount involved in these pensions during 1965-66;

(c) whether Government have agreed to make payment for these pensions in the new rate of exchange after devaluation; and

(d) if so, the additional cost of payment per year consequent to this decision?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 341.

(b) Rs. 10 65 lakhs approximately

(c) Government have decided that, in the case of the Defence Services officers and personnel who were entitled to pension in Pounds sterling and in whose cases pension was actually sanctioned in pounds sterling prior to the orders issued on 30th April, 1957, the pensions will be paid by converting the authorised amount of pension expressed in sterling at the new rate of exchange after devaluation.

(d) It is estimated that the additional cost of payment will be approximately Rs. 5.62 lakhs per annum, if the pensions in respect of all the Defence Services Officers and personnel referred to above are converted at the new rate of exchange. However, since the Government decision applies only to some specified categories of such officers, the additional cost involved will be less. Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Defence Fund

52. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of gold and cash so far received for the National Defence Fund, State-wise;

(b) how much of it has been spent for the defence of the country; and

(c) how the remaining sum is likely to be utilised?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-102/67 dated 27-3-1967].

(b) A sum of Rs. 27.27 crores has so far been spent for the purchase of Defence equipment.

(c) The remaining sum will be utilised to promote defence effort and look after the welfare of service personnel and their families.

Hostile Activities of Nagas

53. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of activities of violence and hostile actions carried on by the Nagas in Nagaland during the last three months; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). There have been no reports of acts of violence by the Underground in the State of Nagaland during the three months ending on 28th February, 1967. However, there have been reports of cases of kidnapping, extortion of money and movement of armed Underground personnel in contravention of the terms of Agreement on the Suspension of Operations.

A statement of incidents in Nagaland covering the three-month period ending on 28th February, 1967, is placed on the Table of the House.

The State Government has taken suitable action in cases where complaints have been received. Effective measures are also being enforced to check recurrence of such incidents. Help of the Peace Observers' Group functioning in Nagaland has also been sought to prevent violations of terms of the Agreement on the Suspension of Operations.

Statement

Activities of violence and hostile action carried out by Nagas in Nagaland from 1st December, 1966 to 28th February, 1967 (in number of incidents).

Month	Kidnapping	Movement with arms	Collections of money	Other incidents
December, 1966	..	9	..	..
January, 1967	24 persons	..	1	3
February, 1967	21 persons	7	3	

Shifting of Vehicles Research and Development Establishment, Ahmednagar to Avadi (Madras)

54. **Shri Anantrao V. Patil:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Department has taken a decision to shift Vehicles Research and Development Establishment from Ahmednagar to Avadi (Madras):

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a large number of employees will be displaced due to the shifting?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Heavy Vehicles Factory has been built at Avadi for the manufacture of fighting vehicles. In 1960 when a decision on the location of the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi was being taken, it was also decided that the R&D portion of the then Technical Development Establishment (Vehicles) should be located at Avadi to facilitate design and development work connected with fighting vehicles. The priority tasks on this given by the Services can only be completed quickly by very close and constent collaboration with the Heavy Vehicles Factory.

(c) The total strength of officers and staff is about 700, including 300 Class IV and industrial category of employees. Every effort will be made to absorb as many of the Class IV and industrial staff in nearby Defence installations in Maharashtra, if they are not willing to move to Avadi. The rest of the staff (about 400) who belong to Class I, II & III are liable for services anywhere in India. Even here the staff will not be moved all at once but in suitable phases. About 250 members of the staff will be moved in two phases by the end of this year The balance will be moved later.

Assistance from UNESCO for Mass Communication

55. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been received from UNESCO for mass communication recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During 1965-66, the UNESCO assigned a Consultant in Mass Communication to the Indian Institute of Mass Communication with effect from June 1966 for a period of one year In addition, they have agreed to give the Institute equipment worth Rs 15,000 during this period A part of this equipment has already arrived and the rest is expected in due course. The equipment which the Institute has already received consists mostly of audio-visual and photographic equipment, viz. Projects, Public Address System, Silk Screen Equipment, Cameras etc. The equipment is being utilized as aid in imparting training in practical skills required in the field of Mass Communication.

For 1967-68, the UNESCO has agreed to assign to the Institute an expert in Mass Communication and also to give equipment worth $20,000

Family Accommodation for J.C.Os. and O.Rs.

56. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cent percent of the Officers and J.C.Os. in the Army are entitled to keep their families with them when posted in peace areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Other Ranks are entitled to keep their families in peace areas;

(c) if so, the percentage fixed in this regard for Other Ranks serving in the different Branches of Army; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) be in the negative, the reasons for not giving this concession of family accommodation to the Other Ranks posted in the peace areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. The term 'family' for this purpose is defined in the relevant regulations.

(b) and (c). Yes. Married accommodation is authorised at the following percentages of the sanctioned establishments:

(1) Quartermaster and Troops Daffadars of animal Transport Units.	100%
(2) Artificers (Asstt. Foremen and Charge hands only)	
(3) Havildars of Postal Service and those of ASC Supply (including clerk GD/GD (SD)	
(4) Havildars of AOC, EME and Dafadar/Clerks of RVFC	
(5) Religious Teachers	100%
(6) NCO Instructors, AEC and APTC Havildars and Combatant Clerks of Recruiting Organisation	
(7) All non-combatants (enrolled) and those non-combatants (unenrolled) who are borne on authorised estalbishment and are reqired to live near their place of work	
(8) Artificers other than those mentioned at (2) above	60%
(9) NCOs and ORs of HQ Bombay Engineer Group	50%
(10) ORs of Postal service, AOC, EME, OR Clerks of RVFC and those of ASC Supply (including clerks GD/GD(SD), but excluding MT Drivers	33·1/3%
(11) NCOs and ORs of HQ Madras Engineer Group (including units, re-inforcements and recruits)	27%
(12) NCOs and ORs of Gorkha Units, other than Training Centres	
(13) NCOs and ORs of units at Bombay Engineer Group (excluding reinforcement and recruits)	24%
(14) NCOs and ORs of President's Body Guard	15%
(15) NCOs and ORs of all army units NOT catered for above *i.e.*, Infantry, Cavalry, Arty, Armoured Corps, Engineers, Signals, Gorkha Training Units, DSC, AMC CMP, RVFC, Intelligence Corps, Pioneer Corps, ASC other than those mentioned at (1), (3), (10) above and reinforcements and recruits of Bombay Engineer Group.	14%

(d) Does not arise.

Building of Indian Consul General in Shanghai

57. Shri Shri Chand Goel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when and at what cost the building of the Indian Consul-General in Shanghai (China) was purchased;

(b) whether the price was paid in full;

(c) the terms of the contract and the name of the authority on behalf of India and also on behalf of China, who concluded the contract;

(d) whether China has demanded the return of the building and, if so, the date and nature of the communication;

(e) whether the demand constitutes violation of the contract; and

pose to take for the enforcement of the contract?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) On March 28, 1957 for Rs. 1,35,000.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The agreement about the sale of the building has a subsidiary clause to the effect that the land on which the building is situated remains in the possession of the Government of China. In a separate agreement concluded on the same day, this land was leased to the Government of India for a period of 99 years. The lease agreement contains a provision that the property should be used for the "diplomatic, Consular and other purposes of the lease and for purposes connected therewith and not for any other purpose" It also contains provisions for automatic expiry of the agreement in case of violation of the terms by the lessee; the agreement can also be terminated by the lessor due to special reasons by a written notice The two agreements were signed between the Consul-General of the Republic of India, Shanghai, for and on behalf of the President of India and the representative of the Shanghai House and Land Bureau of the People's Republic of China.

(d) Yes, Sir

On February 27, 1967, a notice was delivered to the Embassy by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Real Estate Administrative Bureau. They have alleged that since December 1962 when the Consulate-General was wound up, the plot of land and the building have remained unused and that is in contravention of the lease agreement. They have also stated that the property is required by the Shanghai Municipal Corporation. They have however, offered to give us a "fair price".

(e) and (f). The question is under examination of the Government.

India-China Boundary in G.D.R. Publications

58. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to "the Atlas for Geography" and similar other publications in G.D.R. in which the borders between China and India are drawn according to the wishes of Peking; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the publication "World-Atlas—States and Economy" published in the G.D.R. The Sino-Indian border as indicated in the map is shown with a broken line and is not in accordance with either India's or China's position. The map also bears the legend:

> "Final demarcation of border will be clarified through negotiations between the P.R. of China and India."

(b) According to the existing regulations import of these and any other publications which do not correctly depict India's borders is banned.

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

WORK-TO-RULE CAMPAIGN BY TELEGRAPHISTS AND SENDING OF TELEGRAMS BY POST

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee may read out the calling-attention notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before he reads it out, may I invite your kind attention to one thing? This is a notice addressed to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications about the Work-to-Rule campaign launched by the telegraphists of the Posts and Telegraphs Department

and the sending of telegrams by post. Right from the beginning, questions had been tabled on this and calling-attention-notices had also been tabled. My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta had also tabled a calling-attention-notice on this but that had been rejected. I do not mind it, because a similar notice has now been admitted. But I would submit that it has been admitted after the whole thing has been settled. I am glad that the hon. Minister has settled the whole thing. But my submission is that the notice should be answered when the whole thing is on, because otherwise the whole purpose will be defeated. I would like to know why this was not taken up earlier.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, it was admitted before. When three or four calling-attention-notices come only one can be admitted, and naturally, this must have been admitted, and the others must have come later on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If the matter is so important, the hon Minister has a right to make a statement here *suo motu*. Now that the matter has been settled without this calling-attention-notice, it will be only a sort of *post-mortem* that we shall be taking it up here.

Mr. Speaker: When it was admitted, it may have been important; but in between, it may have been solved also. Anyway, let Shri Vajpayee raise it now. If the hon. Member does not want it, that is a different matter.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Are we to understand that you were late in admitting this calling-attention-notice only because of the fact that the Minister did not agree with you, so far as the timing was concerned?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): The calling-attention-notice was not relating to the sending of telegrams by post. The whole thing has been wrongly put down here. That is our complaint.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : श्रीमन् निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर मैं संसद् कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"डाक तथा तार विभाग के टेलीग्राफिस्टों द्वारा आरम्भ किये गये 'नियम के अनुसार काम' आन्दोलन और तारों का डाक द्वारा भेजा जाना"

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० रामसुभग सिंह) : 22 मार्च 1967 को यूनियन के चेयरमैन तथा सेक्रेटरी ने मुझसे मुलाकात की और कहा कि वे "रूल आन्दोलन" बिना शर्त वापस लेने को तैयार हो गये हैं और करीब आध घंटे बाद उन्होंने वह आन्दोलन बिना शर्त वापस ले लिया और उसकी सूचना मुझे दे दी । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपना स्टेटमेंट सदन के पटल पर रखता हूं । [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-99/67].

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): What has the hon. Minister said?

Mr. Speaker: He has laid a statement on the Table.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: How can we put supplementaries unless we know the statement in full?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If you so wish, I shall read the entire statement

Mr. Speaker: It was already notified in the notice office. It was there. It will take time if he were to read out the whole statement here.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: In that case, you will allow us to ask for clarification or put questions in the evening after going through the statement, say at 4.30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you to see that his statement also includes a statement about those who have been discharged even after the withdrawal of the work-to-rule campaign.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see.

12.12 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: We have to take up the question of privilege given notice of by Shri Madhu Limaye, against the *Hindustan Times*.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इसके पहले मेरा एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव है—स्वेतलाना जी के सम्बन्ध में ।

Mr. Speaker: I am on the other matter now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया . मेरा एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि स्वेतलाना जी का मेरे पास एक खत है जिससे यह साबित होता है . . .

Mr. Speaker: It will be considered later.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव को बाद में ले लेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking it up today.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नियम के अनुसार स्थगन प्रस्ताव पहले आता है लेकिन अगर आप इसको बाद में लें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है । कृपया एक सेकेण्ड आप मुझे दे दें । एक तो निन्दा का प्रस्ताव है—माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री पर और एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव है । लेकिन इन के अतिरिक्त एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव है । स्वेतलाना जी का मामला इस वक्त बहुत गहरा हो गया है, उनकी आजादी और जान को खतरा है, वे एक मनुष्य हैं और उसके साथ साथ मेरी राय में वह एक भारतीय भी हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में जो पुरानी बातें हो गई हैं . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is under my consideration.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : स्थगन प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास एक खत है ।

Mr. Speaker: It may be so. But I have yet to give my decision on it. I have disallowed the adjournment motion. I am considering the other thing, whether it could be taken up.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखिये, इस औरत के लिये कुछ करना चाहिये । उसका एक खत है . . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : खत तो आप टेबिल पर रखने दीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुनिये । हो सकता है कि माननीय विदेश मंत्री पुरानी बातों के सम्बन्ध में अगर कुछ न कहना चाहें तो न कहे । मैं यहां तक तैयार हूं कि पुरानी बातों पर मैं भी पर्दा डाल दूंगा लेकिन भविष्य के मामले में मैं चाहता हूं कि आज ही स्वेतलाना जी को भारत सरकार की तरफ से एक बिलकुल अच्छा सन्देश, भेजा जाय चाहे जैसे भेजे, चाहे एक ऐसे आदमी को भेज कर जिसे स्वेतलाना जी का विश्वास प्राप्त हो यह कहने के लिये . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): I can go

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे एक सेकेण्ड कहने दीजिये । इसलिये कि उनको भारत में आने की इजाजत ही सिर्फ नहीं, बल्कि हम उनसे प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वे भारत में आयें . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

आप इस बात को रखने दीजिये, कम से कम सदन की टेबल पर रखने दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: No decision can be taken now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : श्वेतलाना जी ने जो बात लिखा है, अगर कहें तो खड़े हो कर .....

Mr. Speaker: He can give it to me. I shall consider it. (*Interruptions*). I am on my legs. He will kindly take his seat.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): We are all interested to know about it.

Mr. Speaker: I know. He has given me a copy also. I am looking into it. I may allow it. Let me consider it.

It has come to me, I am considering it.

Shri P. K. Deo: We would like to have copies.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I think this is a subject in which, as the hon. Member has pointed out, considerations of humanity do take a place. If there is something in this letter...

Mr. Speaker: If he wants, he can place it on the Table, I have no objection.

श्री मधु लिमये : वही तो वे कह रहे हैं—वे पढ़ेंगे और टेबल पर रख देंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: But no question of reading it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पढ़ूंगा नहीं तो क्या फायदा होगा । अच्छा रखे देता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking it up now at all.

Shri M. R. Masani: If there is something in the letter which would let us know whether her life is in danger....

Mr. Speaker: What is the use of pursuing it when I am considering it.

12.15 hrs.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE BY THE *HINDUSTAN TIMES*

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of question of privilege from Sarvashri Madhu Limaye and George Fernandes against the *Hindustan Times* on the ground that the following report published in its issue dated the 24th March, 1967, is a "misrepresentation of proceedings in Parliament and, therefore, a breach of privilege":

> "Mrs. Sinha alleged that the SSP leader George Fernandes had benefited from CIA sources when he was connected with the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. She conceded, however, that he was no longer connected with the HMS."

Sarvashri Madhu Limaye and George Fernandes have contended that Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha had never made the above remarks in the House on the 23rd March, 1967, during the half-an-hour discussion *re*: activities of CIA. They have pointed out that the relevant remarks made by Shrimati Sinha on that occasion read as under:—

> "Shri Banerjee has said that the ICFTU is giving funds to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. He has omitted very conveniently the HMS, which is a mazdoor organisation of the Socialist party, the PSP. I think Mr. George Fernandes was also associated with it for some time, and I think he is still associated...."

The Members have contended that the "breach becomes graver in view of the fact that this misrepresentation of what an honourable Member said

[Mr. Speaker]

in the House casts a reflection on another Member, in this case, Mr. Fernandes".

The procedure that is generally followed in such cases is that the Editor of the concerned newspaper is asked to state what he has to say in the matter for the consideration of the House, in the first instance. If the House agrees, this procedure may also be followed in the present case and the Editor of the *Hindustan Times* may be asked to state what he has to say in the matter for the consideration of the House. Then I will take a decision as to what we should do after we get a reply.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक गम्भीर चीज की तरफ़ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । आज ही समाचार पत्रों में आया है . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Film Finance Corporation and Government Review

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A Copy of the Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-91/67]

Notifications under Navy Act and Companies Act

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957—

(i) The Indian Naval Reserve and the Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve (Amendment) Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 55 in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1967.

(ii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 56 in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1967.

(iii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 76 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1967.

[*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-92/67].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-93/67].

(ii) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts

[Mr. Speaker]

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-94/67].

(iii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bombay for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-95/67].

(iv) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-96/67].

(v) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-97/67].

REVIEW OF FOOD AND SCARCITY SITUATION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Review of the Food and Scarcity Situation in India. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-98/67].

12.18 hrs.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES, 1965-66 (A REVIEW)

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "Financial Committees, 1965-66 (A Review)".

12.18½ hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

(Brig. Ghansara Singh)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Brig. Ghansara Singh, elected to Lok Sabha from the Udhampur Constituency of Jammu and Kashmir, has resigned his seat in the Lok Sabha with effect from 25th March, 1967.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): To accommodate the Maharaja?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. To accommodate some of the Opposition Members also

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12.18¾ hrs

STATEMENT RE. NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): The General Assembly by its Resolution 1722 (XVI) appointed an Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, of which India is a member. The General Assembly recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

As the Honourable Members are aware, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC), which in reality is a Seventeen-Nation Committee because of the absence of France, has been meeting in Geneva since 1962. Various measures collateral to the question of disarmament have been discussed in the Committee, and one of these is non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The ENDC has been giving particular attention to this subject since 1964, as it is recognised as a matter of some urgency.

Discussions in the Committee have revealed important differences of opinion, firstly, among the nuclear weapon powers themselves, and, secondly, bet-

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

ween the nuclear weapon and non-nuclear weapon powers. The latter differences relate mostly to the question of mutuality and balance of responsibilities and obligations between the nuclear weapon and non-nuclear weapon powers.

The General Assembly in its Resolution No. 2028 (XX) of November 19, 1965, laid down the following as the main principles on the basis of which the Committee was to negotiate an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons:

(a) The treaty should be void of any loop-holes which might permit nuclear or non-nuclear powers to proliferate, directly or indirectly, nuclear weapons in any form;

(b) The treaty should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear powers;

(c) The treaty should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament and, more particularly, the nuclear disarmament,

(d) There should be acceptable and workable provisions to ensure the effectiveness of the treaty;

(e) Nothing in the treaty should adversely affect the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

In elaboration of these principles, the views of the eight non-aligned non-nuclear weapon countries who are members of the ENDC, were submitted in a Joint Memorandum to the Committee on August 19, 1966.

After prolonged discussions lasting several months, the United States and U.S.S.R. are reported to have reached a considerable measure of agreement as to the terms of a non-proliferation treaty. An agreed text of a draft treaty has not yet been presented to the ENDC and, evidently, the two Powers have yet to reach agreement on some points. Neither of the Big Powers has formally handed to us the text of the draft treaty. They have, however, informally indicated to us the likely content of the draft treaty. There has been no occasion for us formally to take a stand on its reported provisions.

Our views on the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons have been stated from time to time in the ENDC and at the forum of the United Nations. These views remain unchanged We shall examine the text of any draft treaty submitted to the Committee in the light of the principles enunciated in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2028 (XX)

The Government of India share with the international community the anxiety arising from the proliferation of nuclear weapons. They favour an early agreement on such a treaty and will be willing to sign one which fulfils the basic principles laid down by the United Nations. They are of the view that any such treaty should by a significant step towards general and complete and, particularly nuclear disarmament, and must meet the points of view of both nuclear weapon and non-nuclear weapon powers. A non-proliferation treaty should not be a discriminatory or an unequal treaty. It is also the view of the Government of India that the non-proliferation treaty should be such as not to impede the growth of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes in the developing countries, where the need for such development is great.

While welcoming a meeting of minds between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., which in itself is a good augury, the Government of India hope that after the

draft treaty on nuclear non-proliferation is presented to the ENDC it will be thoroughly discussed and that the treaty as finally agreed would take a shape and form acceptable to all countries which are represented on the Committee, and, subsequently, to the international community in general. A satisfactory agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons will have to take into account the peculiar circumstances in which certain countries are placed. So far as India is concerned, apart form its anxiety to see the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty as a step towards achievement of general and complete disarmament and more particularly nuclear disarmament, India has a special problem of security against nuclear attack or nuclear blackmail. This aspect, which hardly needs elaboration, must necessarily be taken into full account before our final attitude to a non-proliferation treaty is determined.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): May I ask a clarification? Are we to understand that India proposes to sign a non-proliferation treaty without being herself an atomic power China is not going to sign the treaty; UAR is not going to sign the treaty

Mr. Speaker: It is a clarification, it should not become a debate.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not a debate, Sir. I want to know whether India proposes to sign this treaty. If India signs this, would it not affect our international prestige because we are not an atomic power?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I made it clear that even the draft has not yet officially come to us. When the draft is given to us, we will carefully consider it, and the primary consideration, I ought to assure this House, is our national security. India stands in a unique position. I might point out three aspects. First, we are not under anybody's umbrella.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इसके ऊपर प्रश्न पूछने दिया जाय ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर तो सवाल पूछे ही जा सकते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: If you want to discuss it, you could discuss it on some other day.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not yet finished my answer. India occupies a unique position as far as nuclear weapons are concerned. The House is aware that we are a non-aligned country and we are not under anybody's political or any other umbrella. Therefore, there is no military pact under which we can be protected, if we are attacked by any nuclear power.

Shri Hem Barua: What has happened to the umbrella?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The second fact is that India has got a great nuclear capability. The third fact is that India is in a position to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and there should be nothing in the treaty which would impede our use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes All these factors will be taken into consideration when the treaty is tabled before this Committee, and I assure this House that before we make up our mind, the paramount consideration will be the security of the country

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न खाली यहा तक सीमित नहीं है कि अणु हथियार केवल 5 देश जिनके कि पास वे हैं उन्ही के पास रहे क्योंकि माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने कुछ ऐसा कहा है कि और बढ़ नही पाये तो मैं केवल आपका ध्यान इस ओर खींचता हूं कि अभी तक जितने यह यूरोपीय सफेद देश हैं उन्होंने यह अपने अणु विस्फोट प्रशांत महासागर में ही किये है वह अटलांटिक महासागर में नहीं किये गये । केवल एक इस बात को हम याद रखें तो बहुत कुछ उनको और हमको शर्म के मारे अपना सिर नीचा कर लेना होगा कि प्रशान्त महासागर

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

में ही सब विस्फोट हुए हैं जहां एशिया वाले और रंगीन लोग रहते हैं लेकिन अटलांटिक महासागर में जहां उन लोगों के ऊपर असर पड़ सकता है वहां विस्फोट नही हुए । दूसरी बात जहां यह अपने को कहते हैं कि हम निरपेक्ष देश है बिना जुड़ा हुआ देश हैं वह इस बात को याद रखें कि अणु हथियार केवल पांच देशों के पास हैं, वह चीन उसमें शामिल हुआ है तो वह सब ब्राह्मण देश है और हम सब भंगी देश हैं हमारे पास कुछ है नही । ऐसी अवस्था में भारत सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसी चीज मान लेना जिससे आज की वर्तमान दुनिया को चालू रखा जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह बड़ी खतरनाक बात होगी । मैं यहां पर यह प्रश्न नही उठाना चाहता कि अणु हथियार हमारे पास हो या न हो । हो सकता है कि सब के सब अणु हथियार खत्म कर दिये जायें लेकिन ऐसी कोई सधि मानना जिसका का कि इशारा माननीय विदेश मंत्री ने किया है ..... (व्यवधान) अब क्या यह बात साफ़ नही है कि प्रशान्त महासागर में ही सब अणु विस्फोट होते है, अटलांटिक महासागर में यह नही होते उन्हे पता नही है कि इस मे कितना जातीय भेदभाव होता है ? इसलिए इस समय जो सन्धि की आवश्यकता है वह यह नही कि अणु का विस्तार रुके, उसमे हम सब लोग ही खराब हो जाते है, भगी के भंगी बने रह जाते हैं । या तो मन्धि हो अणु हथियार बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिये जाये या फिर मैदान साफ़ रहे या और जो ज्यादा बढ़ जाय वह बढ़ जाय जिसका जैसा दबाव हो इसलिए ऐसी कोई सन्धि होनी चाहिए । मंत्री जी क्या जवाब दे रहे है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई उत्तर आ रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon Minister can answer after we hear one or two more points; it would be then easier.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): The hon. Minister just now said that they will consider the treaty when it comes before us. But he has also hinted that we will see that no check is put on peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It implies that we are not in favour of development of nuclear energy for warlike purposes. I want to know, whether in view of the fact that China is our enemy and that China is equipping its armed forces with nuclear weapons, if India can afford to bind its hands in the matter of nuclear weapons. We want to have a clear assurance from the Minister that he will not bind India's hands in anyway, and India should remain free to develop its own nuclear capabilities and nuclear weapons so that its armed forces may have the same weapons which our enemies command at the moment.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): The Minister explained that the position of our country is unique in this matter. It would be more correct to say that our position is precarious, not unique. Since China is going ahead with the proliferation of nuclear weapons, any treaty signed by countries without the consent of China would be useless and null and void. May I know whether Government have considered this matter and taken it up with the other countries in their talks and whether they will pursue it in future, *i.e.* the position of India *vis-a-vis* China?

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): These talks about the non-proliferation treaty have been going on for some time. From all the reports we read, it would appear that the talks relate more to the non-development of nuclear weapons in countries which are non-nuclear at present and they say precious little about the halt to the arms race among the nuclear powers themselves. I would like to have a categorical answer from Government whether they would sign any non-proliferation treaty unless and until

they are assured that the nuclear powers would halt their arms race and also destroy the nuclear stockpile in their possession?

Mr. Speaker: I thought it was only a clarification which was sought. But policy matters are also raised.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I know how far the Government is aware about the countries which have been declared as nuclear powers? The date has been shifted to 1st January, 1967. Do Government have any information whether because China has exploded a bomb, China will be also considered as a nuclear power and whether that thing is likely to be mentioned in the draft treaty before the Government? The minister informed the House that the draft is not available. But the newspaper reports indicate that the Government of India has the draft before it and Dr. Vikram Sarabhai has gone to Geneva to discuss this matter with the powers interested in a non-proliferation treaty. I do not know how far it is correct. Will Government clarify whether there is any link between this and Dr. Sarabhai going to Geneva or not?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): What is the urgency on behalf of Government to sign this treaty? Is it because they want to remove the suspicions from the minds of some of the nuclear powers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Dr. Lohia said that nuclear powers were Brahmins and non-nuclear powers were *bangis*. India belongs to an intermediate caste. . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमेशा दोगले ही रहेंगे हम लोग ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have the nuclear capability and we can explode the bomb, but deliberately we have passed a self-denying ordinance and we have said that our present policy is we will not explode the bomb. I agree with Shri Madhok that we have to take into consideration the threat posed by China. That is where India's position is unique We have the nuclear capability. We are non-aligned and we are under a continuing menace of a country which has already exploded the bomb. Before we decide to take up our final attitude towards the treaty, we will certainly bear in mmd this vital fact.

As regards Dr. Swell's question, we have also been insisting that this treaty should be reciprocal in character, that there should be mutual obligations, it is not enough to tell the non-nuclear powers not to explode the bomb whereas the nuclear powers will do nothing at all and, therefore, we expect the nuclear powers also to assume certain responsibilities either to reduce their stock-pile or not to increase it.

In reply to the question put by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha I may say that formally we have received no draft of the treaty, informally we have got the substance of it, but even that which has been given to us is not the final draft because negotiations are still going on between USA and USSR and, as I said, it has not been formally presented to this 18-member committee (*Interruption.*)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Why should we go there if it is only an informal treaty?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry I cannot enlighten Shrimati Sinha as to what discussions we are having with different countries with regard to this matter. Obviously, that is not a matter which can be mentioned to Parliament (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, we must have a discussion, otherwise the whole thing would be in cloud.

Mr. Speaker: We will have a discussion but not in this way. You give notice of it and we will consider.

12.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, with your permission, Sir, I would like to inform the House that it is proposed to include the motions for consideration and passing of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1967, in the agenda of Wednesday, the 29th March, 1967, before the resumption of the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address This has been necessitated because the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act will expire on the 4th of April, 1967 unless the Continuance Bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President before that date. I have already consulted the Whips of various Groups and they have kindly agreed to this proposal.

Mr. Speaker: Was it agreed to?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Yes it was agreed to

12.38 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re.* TIMES OF INDIA DISPUTE

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): Sir, on the 23rd March, 1967, I had made a statement in the House about the dispute between the management and the employees of the *Times of India* at Bombay and Delhi. I had then stated that negotiations between the two sides were in progress and I hoped that they would reach an amicable settlement I am happy now to state that as a result of further discussions and negotiations between the two sides, a settlement has been reached The strike has been withdrawn and the lock-out lifted and normal work at Bombay and Delhi has been resumed The papers are likely to commence publication from tomorrow.

12.39 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

(Shri A K Gopalan)

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod): Sir, on 18th March, 1967, towards the end of the day's Lok Sabha proceedings, Shri V. C Shukla, under the pretext of making a personal explanation, stood up and stated, among other things the following:—

> "When certain charges were levelled against Shri A. K. Gopalan, there was no point of order raised on this procedural matter. It was only said that these charges were false. Then the Speaker said that if the charges were falsified to his satisfaction, he will have them expunged; and he sent a letter to me and asked me to give the documents in proof of what I had said. I sent the documents as proof of what I had said The Speaker was satisfied that these were full facts and that is why they were not expunged"

But, immediately after this statement of Shri Shukla, since the House adjourned, I take this opportunity to make a personal explanation and set the record straight

Shri Shukla uttered a falsehood when he stated that the then Speaker said that if the charges were falsified he would have the charges expunged from the record. The then Speaker never said that. Neither the Speaker, nor anyone else at that, over raised the question of expunging the allegations from the record, during the said proceedings The Lok Sabha record dated 11th March, 1965 will bear me out completely.

And yet Shri Shukla has put these words in the mouth of the then Speaker so as to mislead the House into believing the latter part of his

statement, that, the Speaker subsequently did not expunge these allegations from the records because he was satisfied that the charges against me were true.

The Speaker did not expunge Shri Shukla's allegations, because what was raised by the opposition was not the question of expunging but the procedural propriety of allowing a member to make allegations against another member on the floor of the House in his absence to which the then Speaker ruled that it could be allowed if the member making the charges was sure of his grounds. Having held so, he allowed Shri Shukla to proceed

Shri Shukla uttered another falsehood when he stated on 18th March, 1967 that the then Speaker was satisfied that there was full proof about the allegations against me and my wife. In fact I was the first to send a written denial of these charges as 'wild, baseless and foul', to the then Speaker, on 13th March, 1965 itself i.e., immediately on seeing the press report of 11th March, 1965 proceedings while I was inside jail. In fact, I also requested the Speaker to read my statement on the floor of the House. The Speaker did not accede to my request, because according to his own words in a previous letter "it is not the practice to circulate to members, written views of a member, on a matter coming up before the House". Instead, the then Speaker adopted the procedure of exchanging letters between me and Shri Shukla, and then treating the matter closed. I emphatically assert that the Speaker did not proceed further in the matter solely in pursuance of this "practice", and not because he was satisfied about the bogus proofs of Shri Shukla.

I deny that Shri Shukla ever sent any documents to the Speaker, which may be even remotely considered to be an evidence supporting his very wild and baseless charge that we have acquired some property. In fact, after my writing to him, when the Speaker wrote to Shri Shukla on 1st July 1965, asking him to produce any proof that he may be having with him, Shri Shukla dared not respond immediately. Full two months after receiving the letter from the Speaker, Shri Shukla sent to him two documents which had nothing to do with the allegations he made.

The main allegation by Shri Shukla was that "these members of the Communist Party amassed wealth from sources which are undisclosed to us and assets have been acquired under very suspicious circumstances". No evidence had been given to prove these wild allegations.

The Speaker sent Shri Shukla's reply to me and I sent a detailed reply to the Speaker, refuting the allegations made on the floor of the House. When he first made the allegations on the floor of the House he talked of my "having purchased a costly cardamom estate", which is false even from the account he sent to me through the Speaker. In the reply he sent to me and the so-called documents he produced, there was a document showing one P. A. Nair having purchased a piece of land leased for Rs. 500, whereas on the floor of the House he had alleged that it was my wife who had made the purchase of a big cinema house, what he could produce was only a copy of an application by Karunakara Panikkar, requesting that a licence for a tourist cinema with a thatched roof may be granted to him

Thus, Shri V. C. Shukla not only could not adduce even a semblance of evidence in support of the wild charges he made on the floor of the House, but he had not even got the decency that is expected from every gentleman, to express regret for having made false allegations at a time when I was in jail.

From the recorded proceedings of the House it is clear that at a time when the House was discussing the activities of the Communists who had been arrested in large numbers, he

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

made these wild allegations against me and other members of my party with the sole intention of scandalizing me and my party and in order to indulge in the game of character assassination.

It is further amazing that he sticks to these charges even now. He has thus deliberately misused his privileged position as a Member of Parliament to scandalize me and other members of my party. If he has the courage, I would ask him through you to make these charges outside the House and face the consequences.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, I have one or two points to clarify. Shri Gopalan has said that I have uttered a falsehood in the House . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: If Shri Shukla wants to make a statement, he should give me a copy in advance, then I will permit him later on to make it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Under what rule?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I do not want to make a statement. I only want to clarify two points that he has made.

Mr. Speaker: Please give me a copy today and I will allow you to make it tomorrow.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: And, again, Shri Gopalan will be allowed?

Mr. Speaker: No; somewhere it will end. After I read the statement I will see what action is to be taken.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): On a point of order, Sir. My point of order is that he cannot make a statement. He may be a Minister of State or damn God himself, but he cannot talk nonsense. He must understand that we belong to a respected party. He must know to behave. He may be a Minister . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

12.47 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अभी एक काल एटेंशन नोटिस लिया गया था। उसके ऊपर आप दो बजे सवाल एलाऊ कर दें तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): All those who are likely to ask a question are not here and they were told that it will come up at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to taking it up at 6 o'clock or at 5 o'clock.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Lobby Assistant came and informed us that it will be taken up at 6 o'clock.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरी कठिनाई यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बैठक बुलाई है . . .

Mr. Speaker: When some other hon. Member says that it is inconvenient for him, we have to take that into consideration

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Let it be taken up tomorrow immediately after the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): But there is one difficulty. We have some questions in the other House regarding the same matter and we might be detained there So, I would request that it may be taken up today at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

12.49 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Estimates Committee

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Public Accounts Committee

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968, and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968, and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure

[Mr. Speaker]

and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I move:—

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968, and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968, and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted

(iv) COURT OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xviii) of clause (1) of Statute 10 of the Statutes of the Banaras Hindu University, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Banaras Hindu University for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Statutes."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xviii) of clause (1) of Statute 10 of the Statutes of the Banaras Hindu University, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Banaras Hindu University for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Statutes."

The motion was adopted

12.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAJASTHAN) 1966-67

The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of State of Rajasthan for 1966-67.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Since Supplementary Demands for Grants are being presented in respect of the Rajasthan Government, I would like to know, he is not only the Finance Minister but also the Deputy Prime Minister, when the Rajasthan matter is going to be settled. We are being presented with the Supplementary Demands for Grants here for Rajasthan

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12.58 hrs.

RAJASTHAN BUDGET, 1967-68

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, the House is well aware of the circumstances in which the President by a Proclamation issued on the 13th March, 1967 under Article 356 of the Constitution assumed to himself

the functions of the Government of Rajasthan. The powers of the State legislature are at present exercisable by Parliament and accordingly it has become necessary to submit the Budget of the State Government for the year 1967-68 to Parliament in order to obtain a Vote on Account for meeting the expenditure of the State Government during the period April to July 1967.

2. The object of the presentation of the State Budget to Parliament being somewhat limited at this stage, it is hardly necessary to dwell at length on the economic developments in the State. The drought situation in the State however merits a special mention as it has affected the budgetary position in several respects. There was a wide spread failure of rains in 1963 and though this was followed by adequate rains in 1964 except in some parts of the State, the monsoons again failed on an extensive scale both in 1965 and 1966. The relief operations which began in 1965-66 had to be continued in 1966-67 and considerable expenditure had also to be incurred in order to deal with the severe drinking water problem. The total expenditure on scarcity relief during the current year is estimated at Rs. 12 crores, the bulk of which is being met by assistance from the Centre. The State Government had also to undertake special measures for fodder supply, cattle preservation, water supply and foodgrains distribution and also to remit taxes and other dues of Government. The power position was affected due to poor storage position in the Gandhisagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh with the result that the Rajasthan State Electricity Board had to incur additional expenditure on alternative costlier arrangements for power supply and its earnings were also affected. These and other budgetary developments are reflected in the outcome of the current year's budgetary operations of the State Government which consequently show a large deficit.

3. The Budget for the current year estimated the Revenue receipts at Rs. 98.4 crores against which the Revised Estimate is placed at Rs. 96.7 crores, the shortfall being mainly under land revenue due to drought conditions and under sale-proceeds of land. The expenditure on Revenue account which was estimated at Rs. 97.5 crores shows an increase of Rs. 18.3 crores which is spread over a number of heads. The famine relief expenditure met from Revenue is now estimated at Rs. 11 crores as against Rs. 3.8 crores provided in the Budget. Dearness allowance increases, including additional grants to Panchayat Samitis and aided institutions, account for a rise of Rs. 4.3 crores. The rest of the increase occurs mainly under Interest charges, Public Works expenditure, particularly Roads, Water Supply Schemes and Education due to opening of new institutions.

4. The Capital expenditure which was estimated at Rs. 17.4 crores at the Budget stage is now placed at Rs. 28.6 crores. Of this, an increase of Rs. 6.3 crores is consequent on the expenditure on the Rajasthan Canal Project continuing to be incurred by the State Government instead of by the proposed Rajasthan Canal Authority and is covered by equivalent loan assistance from the Centre. The rest of the increase is attributable to larger expenditure on minor irrigation and flood control works, boring of tube-wells and roads and investment in Co-operative Societies. The loans and advances by the State Government also show an increase of Rs. 4.8 crores due to larger provision of funds to the State Electricity Board for Power Schemes and advances for minor irrigation and scarcity relief. The net result is that after taking into account the additional assistance provided by the Centre both for Plan schemes and for scarcity relief, the current year would end with an overall deficit of nearly Rs. 16 crores as against a nominal surplus estimated at the Budget stage. The bulk of the deterioration is attributable to the adverse effects of the drought which is estimated to have affected the State's finances to the extent of Rs. 10 crores in the net.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

5. The current year's Budget included a Plan provision of Rs. 36.7 crores to be implemented with assistance from the Central Government of Rs. 28 crores. Since then, the Rajasthan Canal Project which was intended to be entrusted to a separate authority was brought back into the State Plan and the Plan provision as well as the Central assistance increased correspondingly. Additional schemes of minor irrigation, rural electrification and rural water supply were also taken up in view of the drought conditions in the State with Central assistance amounting to Rs. 2.8 crores. These and other changes have increased the State Plan outlay this year to Rs. 48 crores and the Central assistance to Rs. 38.6 crores.

6. The State Government commenced the current year with an overdraft of Rs. 22 crores with the Reserve Bank. This, together with the overdrafts of other States, was cleared by the Central Government at end of June last. It is however estimated that the State Government will end the current year with an over-draft of Rs. 16 crores. Having reviewed the financial circumstances of the State and having regard to the obligation of the State to clear their overdraft with the Reserve Bank before the end of the current month, it is proposed to sanction a special loan to the State Government in order to enable them to do so, subject to the loan so granted being recovered over the next two years. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Budgets of the State Governments for the coming financial year are being examined by us and it is proposed to discuss the matter further with them in order to see that there is no recurrence in future of unauthorised overdrafts

7. Next year's Revenue receipts are placed at Rs. 111.6 crores as against Rs. 96.7 crores this year. The increase of Rs. 14.9 crores is spread over a number of items, but is mainly due to anticipated larger sale proceeds of land and improved land revenue and sales tax collections. Credit has also been taken for a market loan of Rs. 5 crores and for loan assistance amounting to Rs. 49 crores in all from the Centre, comprising Plan assistance, assistance for famine relief and purchase of fertilisers and State's share of small savings. Next year's Revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs. 127.4 crores showing an increase of Rs 11.6 crores of which Rs. 4.4 crores relate to dearness allowance increases sanctioned from 1st January 1967 and Rs. 4 crores to interest charges on the loans taken by the State Government, the rest of the increase being spread over a number of heads. Due allowance has also been made for economies which can be effected in administrative and other expenditure. The provision for Capital exepnditure next year has been restricted to Rs. 17.7 crores as against Rs 28.6 crores this year, having regard to the availability of resources. Likewise the provision for disbursement of loans and advances has been restricted to Rs 27 crores as against Rs. 29.5 crores this year. The State Plan outlay included in the Budget is consequently Rs 33 crores only being also the Central Plan assistance indicated by the Government of India, the State Government being unable to find any resources themselves for contribution to the Plan This compares with Rs 48 crores during the current year and the possibility of augmenting the Plan provisions as also the Central assistance can only be considered after a fresh examination of the requirements and needs and also the resources. Even then the Budget as drawn up leaves an overall deficit of Rs. 3 crores and it is intended to cover this gap through additional resource mobilisation in the course of the next few months so that there is no deficit in the Budget

12 hrs.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It is a very long speech that the hon. Minister has made. Rajasthan is a problem-State which is passing through

difficult times, and he has presented the statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of that State But there is no indication of the time-limit of the President's rule.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): I would submit..

Mr. Speaker: Now, we are adjourning for lunch....

Shri Nambiar: It is good that we are adjourning for lunch, but we must adjourn President's rule also in Rajasthan.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at *Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI D. S. RAJU *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up further discussion on the Budget (General) for 1967-68 as well as fur her discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for 1967-68.

Shri Yogendra Sharma may now continue his speech He has already taken 16 minutes; he may conclude in another five minutes I am calling the Minister to reply at 3 P.M.

श्री योगन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारा जो गम्भीर आर्थिक सकट है, वह इसलिये है कि हम ने जो आर्थिक निर्माण का रास्ता अपनाया है वह रास्ता पूजीवादी रास्ता है और जब तक हम इस रास्ते को नही छोडेंगे, दूसरा रास्ता अख्तियार नही करेगे, जनता का रास्ता, राष्ट्र का जनतान्त्रिक रास्ता नहीं अपनायेंगे, तब तक हम समझते हैं कि इस गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट से हम अपने देश को नहीं निकाल सकेंगे । तो वह जनता का रास्ता, वह राष्ट्रीय जनतान्त्रिक रास्ता अपनाया जाय, इस के सिलसले मे हम कुछ सुझाव कहना चाहते हैं ।

पहला हमारा सुझाव यह है कि न केवल उत्पादन बल्कि उत्पादन के वितरण मे हमें ख्याल रखना होगा कि वे लोग जो मेहनत करते हैं, जो मेहनतकश लोग हैं, उनकी श्रम शक्ति को हम बढावा दें । हमारे देश की जो सब से बडी पूजी है—50 करोड़ जनता की श्रम शक्ति, उसको मुद्दिया कर के ही हम देश के साधनो के सवाल को हल कर सकते हैं, हम दूसरे देशो पर अपनी मोहताजगी को खत्म कर सकते हैं । यह जो हमारे पास सब से बडी पूजी है उसको मुद्दिया करें, कैसे 50 करोड जनता की श्रम शक्ति को हम मुद्दिया करेगे, इस पर हमारे देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है, इस पर हमारे देश को अपने आर्थिक सकट से निकालने का सवाल निर्भर करता है । इस के सिलसिले मे हम पहली चीज जो कहेगे, वह यह है कि जब आप टैक्स अगले बजट के अन्दर तय करने जा रहे हैं तो उस के सिलसिले मे आप देखें कि जो अमीर हैं हमारे देश मे, उनके ऊपर टैक्सो का बोझ बढ़ाइये, जो गरीब हैं उन पर से टैक्सो का बोझ हटाइये । इस के लिये एक बहुत ही जरूरी चीज यह है कि टैक्सो मे जो अप्रत्यक्ष टैक्स हैं उन को आप कम कीजिये और जो प्रत्यक्ष टैक्स हैं उन को आप बढ़ाइये । इस समय टैक्सो से प्रत्यक्ष टैक्सो का अनुपात बहुत ही कम है और अप्रत्यक्ष टैक्सो का अनुपात बहुत ही ज्यादा है । यह जो अप्रत्यक्ष टैक्सो का अधिक अनुपात है, यह हमारे देश मे जो उत्पादन है, उसका जो वितरण होता है वह वितरण श्रमिक जनता के विपक्ष मे होता है और जो शासक लोग है उन के पक्ष मे होता है । इस को दुरुस्त करने के लिये एक बहुत ही आजमाई हुई चीज है और वह यह है कि प्रत्यक्ष करो का बोझ आप बढ़ाइये और अप्रत्यक्ष करों का बोझ आप घटाइये ।

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

दूसरी चीज इसी सिलसिले में जो मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, वह यह है कि आप साधनों का रोना रोते हैं, लेकिन साधनों के सिलसिले में जो सुझाव हम रखते हैं, रचनात्मक सुझाव रखते हैं उसको लेने के सिलसिले में आप के हाथ और पांव कांपने लगते हैं और इस लिये कांपने लगते हैं कि आप अपने वर्ग-मित्रों की, पूंजीवादियों को नाखुश नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम मांग करते हैं कि देश की विषम आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये, आर्थिक संकट को सुधारने के लिये साधनों के सवाल को हल करने के लिये आप बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये, आप विदेश व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये, बीमा संगठनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये, लेकिन आप नहीं करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य वह तो हो गया है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा नहीं करते हैं, आपको मालूम नहीं है। यदि करते हैं तो उसके प्रबन्धों में आप उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों को बैठा देते हैं जिनका आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं। यदि पूंजीपति नहीं मिलते हैं तो उनके राजनीतिक दोस्त मिलते हैं, उनको बैठा देते हैं और इस तरह से आप राष्ट्रीयकरण का मजाक उड़ाते हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम कहना चाहेंगे कि जिस रास्ते की बात हम कर रहे हैं, उसके सिलसिले में आगे बढ़ने के लिये कुछ और भी तात्कालिक कदम हम उठायें। आज अनाज की समस्या हमारे देश में बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है—हम जिस राज्य से आये हैं, वहां पर अकाल है, इतना बड़ा अकाल है कि जिसका विवरण प्रस्तुत करने के लिये हमारे पास समय नहीं है, लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि आप सब उस से परिचित हैं। आज वहां लाखों-लाख लोग मर रहे हैं और वे भारत ही के एक ही राज्य में मर रहे हैं और जब वह हिन्टर से अनाज की मांग करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि अनाज नहीं है। हमारा निवेदन है कि ऐसे राज्य जहां पर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें कायम हैं और जहां पर अभाव और अकाल की स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर है ऐसे राज्यों की तरफ हम एक ऐसा रुख अपनायें ताकि उन को अहसास हो, उन को यह विश्वास हो कि केन्द्र उन के साथ सहयोग करना चाहता है। उन राज्यों के साथ सहयोग करना सिर्फ बात-की-बात नहीं रह गई है, आज बहुत ही ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। आप कितना अनाज बिहार को देते हैं, केरल को देते हैं वहां पर अकाल पीड़ित जनता की सहायता के लिए क्या विशेष सहायता देते हैं— बिहार की जनता और सरकार मांग कर रही है कि आप बिहार को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित कर दें क्योंकि साढ़े तीन करोड़ जनता आज अकाल की चपेट में है लेकिन आज तक आपने घोषित नहीं किया है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल करीब 4 करोड़ जनता बिहार में अकाल के मुंह में है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा ठीक है साढ़े चार करोड़ लोग। लेकिन फिर भी आप अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम माननीय सदस्यों से कहेंगे कि आप अपने दल की सरकार के ऊपर क्यों दबाव नहीं डालते हैं आज बिहार की जनता और सरकार मांग कर रहे है कि बिहार को अकाल-क्षेत्र घोषित करे तो केन्द्र सरकार जो कि जनता की सरकार और सहयोग करने का दावा करती है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर) : वहां तो आप की सरकार है, आप बिहार राज्य को 'अकाल' घोषित करा दीजिए।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: वहां पर आप विरोधी-पक्ष में हैं और यहां पर आप शासक पक्ष में हैं। वहां हम शासक पक्ष में हैं और वहां विरोधी-पक्ष में हैं लेकिन वहां की जनता और सरकार दोनों इस बात पर एक राय हैं और हम समझते हैं कि बिहार के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर एक राय हैं कि बिहार को अकाल-क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाय ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्र सरकार को अविलम्ब बिहार को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित करना चाहिये और इसकी जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : आप अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित कर दीजिये ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : बिहार सरकार घोषित करने के लिये तैयार है लेकिन जो वित्तीय हालत है उस में आप ने राज्य सरकारों को पंगु बना दिया है, आप राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय स्वायत्त अधिकार दे दीजिये तब हम कर सकते हैं लेकिन आप ने तो हम को मुट्ठी भर चने के लिये भी केन्द्र पर अवलम्बित कर दिया है । इस का अन्त होना चाहिये राज्य के स्वायत्त शासन के अधिकारों का विस्तार होना चाहिये, उसको वित्तीय अधिकार मिलने चाहियें । आज वहां की गैरकांग्रेसी सरकार जनता को राहत पहुंचाने के लिये कदम उठाना चाहती है लेकिन वह असमर्थ है ।

हमारा वक्त खत्म हो गया है, अफसोस है, इस लिये मैं इस को खत्म करता हूं । मैं अनुरोध के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की आज जो हालत है उसको देखते हुए यदि आपने अपनी नीतियों को नहीं बदला तो देश को इस आर्थिक संकट से नहीं निकाल सकेंगे। जनता अपनी जिंदगी की रक्षा के लिए देश की आजादी की रक्षा के लिए देश के जनतांत्रिक विकास के लिए विद्रोह करने के लिए मजबूर होगी और आप को हटा कर यहां पर राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक सरकार की स्थापना करेगी । धन्यवाद ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having presented this interim budget. As he pointed out, the full and comprehensive budget could not be placed before the House so soon after the general elections; so he has placed only an interim budget for our consideration. In doing so, he has indicated some things about the future. He has categorically, and candidly placed before the country the true economic situation in our country. I congratulate the Finance Minister on his forthright statement that the country is passing through critical days in the economic plane. The federal structure is also undergoing some change. There are some non-Congress ministries in some States so that it is the responsibility of all the parties to consider the whole economic situation in a dispassionate manner.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out to the Government that because of our past policies, and economic mismanagement, we are not able to steer clear of many difficulties that face the execution of programmes adumbrated in our election manifesto. Our aim was towards democratic socialism but all these years we have been proceeding towards bureaucratic socialism. The bureaucratic machinery which was entrusted with the task of implementing our policies did not do the work well. That is why we find ourselves in a difficult economic situation. Our industrial policy resolution and other resolutions had not been given the correct interpretation nor were they implemented properly.

Some hon. Members expressed their views about the size of the Fourth Plan. The draft was placed before the previous Lok Sabha and it has to undergo many changes because of

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

paucity of resources, internal and external. Government, I think, should not be rigid about the Plan size. We expected a certain amount of foreign help for our Third Plan; that had not materialised. That is why we are in such economic difficulty.

The speaker who preceded me spoke about the drought conditions in various parts of the country.

Sir, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been passing through a very critical position. Famine and pestilence have stalked that land, and in some other parts of the country also, we are facing a similar situation. Even recently, unfortunately for the country, these untimely rains are also going to hamper our food production. So, in that front, I feel that we have to face a still more critical situation. In the present circumstances, it is the duty of the Government as well as the other Governments of the States to see that all the resources are pooled together and utilised for agricultural production. So, the Plan has to be revised, giving the proper place and priority to agricultural production measures.

The other day, the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad, has been trying to put the blame on the Central Government for not supplying adequate foodgrains. He is a shrewd politician and he is a statesman and he knows how to do his job. He has put the blame squarely on the shoulders of the Central Government. He goes on convassing support for the supply of foodgrains from Madras; he has now come down to Hyderabad and now he has gone to Bangalore also. In this, we find a subtle move of some of the Chief Ministers to put the blame on the Central Government and absolve themselves of their responsibility. I would only appeal to our friends here that this is not the responsibility of the Central Government or any other Government: it is the joint responsibility of both, that we should pool all our resources and augment the food production in this country. This is a method of organising trade unionism of the Chief Ministers; I should appeal to the Chief Minister of Kerala that he should also give his helping hand and pool all the resoures to see that food production is increased and also see that the people do not and should not strave from want of food.

Another factor which I would like to point out, which is also a corullary to all these economic ills, is the regional imbalance. I have been pointing out time and again in this House that aspect of the matter, and I would like to take this occasion to point out to the Finance Minister that so long as regional imbalance exists in this country, we will not be able to have an all-round development of all parts of the country. Take, for instance, the case of Andhra Pradesh Time and again, people have been complaining and there have been murmurings here and there, that Andhra Pradesh is not supplying its quota of foodgrains that one wanted. But the real position in that State is not fully explained. Shri Tenneti Viswanathan, speaking the other day, has, I think, highlighted some of these problems. I would only suggest to the Finance Minister that, when facing the priorities and also when he concentrates his attention on efforts towards fulfilling the food production schemes, they should give proper place to such of these States where there is every possibility of increasing food production. The great Nagarjunasagar project which ultimately proved to be a white elephant is draining the resources of the State Government, and because the time-schedule has been extended from time to time, it is taking more years than it ought to for the completion of the Nagarjunasagar dam, and because of that, the other schemes and projects that should have given quick results in Andhra Pradesh are not coming forth. I suggest that in the coming forth Plan, they should fix the priorities and should make up their mind that such of the States as could

help increase the food production quickly should be given their rightful place.

Another factor also may be pointed out here. Food production means that it covers several other schemes. For instance, it covers also the generation of electricity and the manufacture of agricultural implements and also the supply of fertilisers and other inputs that go for production. Now, we are facing a severe crisis in the matter of chemical fertilisers. We have to spend large amounts of money by way of foreign exchange for importing them. Since two or three days, there has been some news item in the press that there has been a difference of opinion or some such thing regarding the extension of the period of the foreign collaborators in giving the Government the assistance in putting up the fertiliser factories in this country. I do not want to go into details. The most vital question is that the agriculturists should be provided with enough chemical fertilisers. It is for you to decide in what manner you will do it, whether by starting factories here immediately with the indigenous knowhow or by giving concessions to forign investors to start the factories here. The agriculturist is not interested in what manner you do it; he is only interested in getting chemical fertilisers quickly.

In any developing economy, we must adopt democratic socialism as our main aim. We should not dabble with it and forget our main objective. In this connection, I share the views of some of my friends here that you should nationalise banks as quickly as possible. We are being threatened by the big business tycoons who are crippling our economy and having an octopus hold over us. We must free ourselves from them and we must break through all the old traditions and ruts. We must make a bold decision and see that our economy is put in proper order and we proceed towards democratic socialism. Then only we would be able to give the basic minimum amenities to the millions of our people. After 20 years of our rule, if we see that hundreds and thousands of villages go without drinking water, we cannot pat ourselves on our back and say that we have done enough. In whatever manner possible, we should proceed towards democratic socialism.

The Finance Minister has been the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission. He should see that this country is freed from the clutches of the bureaucratic machinery. The sooner it is done, the better it is for the country.

In the draft fourth plan, some allotment has been made for eradication of famine. Famine spots have been identified in different parts of the country. The Chief Ministers of the southern States met some time back and urged upon the Central Government to identify famine-stricken areas in various parts of the country and bestow their attention on eradication of famine in those areas. Famine prevention also in a way accelerates food production. The sooner it is done, the better.

I am thankful to the Central Government for appointing a Minister for Steel. But having a Minister for Steel does not bring a steel plant to Andhra. I would urge upon the Minister that as far as possible the fifth steel plant should be located in Andhra Pradesh.

The *per capita* consumption of electricity in Andhra is at its lowest.

Andhra comes last in the matter of *per capita* consumption of electricity.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): Bihar comes last.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: No, You are in a favourable position in that. Assam has gone up and Andhra has come down. There are several other

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minor irrigation and electricity projects in our State, and I hope that in this drive for increasing food production Andhra will be given its due place and these projects meant for generation of electricity and the minor irrigation schemes will be stepped up. The production programme should be implemented more effectively so that we are able to produce more food in this country.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Lobo Prabhu—

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, may I know what is the procedure followed in this House? I belong to the sixth group in the Opposition. Already one hon Member from the first five groups has been called to speak. My name has been given as the first speaker from the sixth group. Before calling me, Sir, you have alreary called the second speaker from the first group

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, you have already called him.

Shri Umanath: That is a different point.

Mr. Chairman: I will look into it.

Shri Umanath: There must be some procedure. You are calling the second speaker from the first group before completing even the first speaker from another major group.

Mr Chairman: A list has been placed before me The Chief whip must have prepared this list. I will look into the point raised by the hon. Member later on

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am rising to speak in response to the Finance Minister's invitation; at the end of his speech, for concrete suggestions. I am not inclined to be critical in any way; but I would like to say this, that though so much has been said about the Budget, so many things have been hinged to it, one aspect which has not received attention is this—inflation. Inflation is the one aspect which should have been considered both by the Finance Minister and this House. The Finance Minister makes two casual references in his speech; I do not know how many and how light are the references made by the Members of this House. This Budget is going to be judged by the public, even by history, for its effect on the prevailing high prices. If Congress lost the election, and they themselves have admitted it, it is because the poor could not bear the prices which were imposed on thm by either the indifference or the ignorance of the previous government. In the circumstances, the magnitude of this inflation should have been brought out in this House.

To be very simple, the food prices index today is 216. I want to recall that in 1952-53, the index number which was started on the base of that year was 100. In 1956 it was 86 6. I do not know how many of you are grateful for the drop and how many of you realise that you owe the drop to the Swatantra Leader, Rajaji, and an exceptional Food Minister, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. In 1953 food was decontrolled. The price fell even blew 86, it went to about 75. Production rose by 30 per cent. That is a fact which has been ignored by the Government. I have repeatedly challenged them to ascribe any single reason why in 1952 this droo began and why in 1956, when the controls were re-imposed, the rise began. In 1956 there were also other factors—the ambitious Second Five year Plan, the accompanying ambitious or even wasteful measures of taxation, the re-imposition of controls, all came into effect which began this increase in prices. Now I would put these things in a few equations to the Finance Minister and I do hope he will have the courtesy of replying to them.

The first equation is that taxation and inflation are related to each other,

and that to the extent you increase the taxes those taxes are passed into the prices. They are not paid by the producers, they are not paid by the manufacturers; they are paid by the common people of this country. This is a matter of simple statistics. After every budget you know how the prices rise. It is also a matter, I am sorry to inform the other side of the House, of very simple deduction which they have not made of what is going to happen to the taxes imposed if they do not go into the prices. This is a closed market; this is a market of shortage where any price demanded is paid; every tax therefore is not paid by the rich man, it is paid by the poor man. Some hon. Member said just now that we should have democratic socialism. Let us begin it here. Let us begin it by reducing the prices, that is, by reducing the taxes.

Now, what is the magnitude of our taxes? I will be rather simple and I will give them only in round figures. In 1950-51 the total of the revenue and capital budgets was about Rs. 500 crores. In 1955-56 it was Rs. 1,000 crores. In 1960-61 it was Rs. 2,000 crores and today it is Rs. 5,000 crores. This is what this budget has done to us. It has imposed in round figures Rs. 5,000 crores of government expenditure on the people for which no excuse is given. One given by the opposition last time, when the Finance Minister's attention was drawn was devaluation. He very glibly dismissed it by saying that devaluation is a fact.

How is it a fact? I would like him to explain how devaluation is a fact. That cannot be explained. If there is one political, legal or economic reason to support devaluation, then we would be justified in accepting the Finance Minister's statement that devaluation is a fact. Devaluation was decreed by the decision of the Cabinet. Cabinet decisions are frequently revoked. This decision was not even subject to confirmation by the House; it was not subject to an Act. So, as far as the legal aspect is concerned, it can be revoked tomorrow by a Cabinet meeting which says devaluation should go.

An hon. Member: Not so simple.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The second aspect of devaluation is that it may have international reactions. But, in this case, I would like to remind the members of the House across that the countries which have sought to pressurize us—US have claimed that they have nothing to do with devaluation, and if today U.S. insists that devaluation should be maintained, let it be known, let them say that, and then we people will know that US is no friend of this country, because it insists on a measure which has done so much harm to this country.

Thirdly, there are the economic consequences. Here also the Government were very casual in dismissing the objections. Now let us apply our mind to one simple fact. What happens when an individual takes 57.5 per cent less on what he sells and pays 57.5 per cent more on what he buys. Ordinarily, you would say that this man is mad, he does not know the simplest of arithmetic, that if he pays more and takes less he is only on one road, the road to bankruptcy and perhaps a better road, the road to a lunatic asylum.

Now, what was this government doing that this simple equation was not known? What indolence of mind was in this government that it could not see that when in one exports, we shall receive less, and on imports, double our volume of exports, we shall have to pay more? What was this government doing? Was it sleeping? Was it not capable of a little calculation? Now that is a point which I would like the Finance Minister to explain.

Secondly, what is happening to production? When you add 57.5 per cent to your imported components and raw

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materials, you must raise the price of those manufactured articles and those manufactured articles communicate that rise to other articles of a similar kind—articles which compete with it, articles which substitute for it—and they communicate then the whole increase to the general price level. This is what has happened. The rise in the index from 171, at the time devaluation was introduced, to 203 at present is due only or largely to devaluation. Is the Government prepared, just because it wants to humour some World Bank which has warned it that foreign aid may be reduced, to impose this burden which will continue to rise without realising that by putting this imposition on the people they are doing something which is cruel to the people but which is also very foolish of the party in power? We have, therefore, to give up devaluation. If the Finance Minister had any reason beyond saying that it is a fact, he is welcome to state it. The country expects him to state it as to why and how he comes to the conclusion that devaluation is irrevocable. If it could be imposed, it can be revoked also. Those two things are very simple. It was in the power of the Cabinet and it should be still in the power of the Cabinet to do so specially when there is such a large chorus of disapproval from this side of the House.

The second equation that I would like to put to the Finance Minister, which has been put by my good friend on this side and also on the other side, is about food production. Food production is a vital part of the equation of inflation. Prices have risen so much that we are at a stage when one wonders how the poor live from day to day, how they manage to pay a rupee for eight chhatanks. What has the Government done for food production? You see the Budget. The increases are very, very nominal. Even if they were more, is it not preposterous that when there are no transformers, no power stations, no high-tension lines, no poles to carry electricity to our villages and bring water to our fields, we should talk this morning of TV sets at a crore and a half? Are you serving the common people or a small elite which can afford to buy a TV set? I cannot understand how any country or party, which pleads or stands for democratic socialism, can think in terms of TV sets, or Rs. 71 crores for atomic development, when such simple things as transformers, high-tension lines, pump sets are not there.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: It helps agriculture also.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am very glad that there is so much imagination in the Congress Party that they think that a TV set in Delhi is helping our agriculture in the villages.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Atomic energy, I mean, not TV sets.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: How much has atomic energy been produced in this country? What have you got but a few isotopes? Is that going to meet your agricultural needs this year, next year or when? You should know what you are saying before you stand and interrupt a maiden speech.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: That would help agriculture.

Shri P. K. Deo: In a maiden speech there is usually no interruption

Shri Lobo Prabhu: You talk of rural orientation of planning, and what are you giving to agriculture? If you total up, you will find that you are doing nothing else except give a few grants to States, a few loans to States and some more money for co-operation. What does your co-operation do? The Reserve Bank itself revealed that those who own less than Rs. 500 or 1000 in assets receive only 3 per cent of the money made available by cooperation. To whom

does the money go? It goes to those who have assets of more than Rs. 20,000. The contribution, through co-operation, to these people is 33 per cent. Cooperation has come to be a means of political power. Most of your people in cooperatives are just politicians from the Congress Party or anyone except those of the Opposition. This cooperation will not help. You must think of making money available to the common man.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: It is a wrong statement.

An hon. Member: No interruption please.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The third equation that I want to put to you is this planning, on which there is so much difference of opinion and so much of confusion of ideas. What I would suggest for your Plan is a phase of complete arrest in respect of everything but agriculture. Our agricultural base must be restored. If you cannot stop some consequential schemes, there are many new schemes you can stop and divert that money to agriculture. And agriculture requires to be studied It cannot be improved if your Ministry does not take note of what the villager wants. It is tragic. I have reported, time and again, to the Deputy Commissioner—I do not know how many times I have written to him—that no one can obtain an electric connection in my constituency unless he pays Rs. 100 at least to the supervisor. The Deputy Commissioner admitted that. What are you doing about it? What is he doing to stop this kind of imposition on the common people? There are applications which have been waiting for several years because more has been demanded and there has been argument as to how and when it is to be paid.

Let us think of agriculture. Let us turn some of our surplus staff here to the villages. Let them go and supervise the operations there. Let us reduce the administrative expenditure here. It is something that you have missed that the Home Minister here declared two years ago that the staff was surplus in many departments and in his own department by 25 per cent. But the expenditure on the administration has been constantly rising and to an already over-staffed administration, you are adding more. Thus, you have taken that money away from agriculture.

One more thing, the bank rate. Your statistics, if you would care to see, make it clear that the moment you raised your bank rate to 6 per cent, the scheduled bank rate went upto 10 or 11 or even to 12 per cent and investment and greater production almost became impossible. It may be coincidental to say, by way of explanation, that the British bank rate had been raised from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. The British rate has now been reduced from 7 per cent to 6 per cent. Are you prepared still to keep your rate at 6 per cent so that the Reserve Bank may give you Rs. 60 crores more of profit on the loans advanced by it? If you want to have investment, if you want to have more production, you have to think immediately in terms of reducing the bank rate. There is no justification for a bank rate like this which is carried into the prices, a bank rate which inhibits production and which inhibits investment. If you have any justification for raising this rate, the House, the country, the industry, expects to know it from you. Otherwise, they will just say that the pattern of the budget and the financial administration is going the same way when we have a new Finance Minister who has been praised at least by some people, for his pragmatic approach.

I have given you these four equations and I would like you to apply your pragmatism to these equations and let the country know that at least some measures are being taken

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to reduce inflation, some measures are being taken to restore the foreign exchange of this country to what it was one year ago, some measures are taken to give agriculture the men, money and material that it requires, some measures are taken to reduce the over-staffed administration. If you fail to take these measures, it is not only your party but it is the country which faces a very very grave threat, the threat of extinction, the threat of suicide because you will not think, you will not change and you will not, therefore, do to the country what it expects you to do for it.

Shri Umanath: The interim budget of the Government discloses the usual financial gangsterism of the Congress Party in the name of a national budget.

An hon. Member: What did he say?

Shri Umanath: I said, financial gangsterism. I will make myself heard.

The Finance Minister has conceded stagnation and deterioration in all the essential sectors of the economy. While referring to the consequences of this crisis in the economy, he refers to all consequences excepting the one that relates directly to our people. For example, the entire textile industry is being closed down every week one additional day. So also many of the mills in our country have been totally closed. In Coimbatore, for example, six mills stand closed for so many months. Then, in many of the textile mills, delayed wages are being paid, wages are not paid on the dates on which the Statute provides that they must be paid. In my own constituency, the Cauvery Mills, for the past three or four months, are paying on the 18th, 20th, 14th, like that. I am giving the various features of this economy in this particular industry. This is a consequence of the crisis in the economy and I find that the Finance Minister, when he refers to the consequence on the capital market, its sluggishness and the measures for redeeming it, does not purpose any concrete measures as to what he is going to do to see that these mills are immediately opened and to see that the order for closing every week one additional day is revoked. So also, in the case of engineering firms, many departments are being closed and in West Bengal, 40,000 persons face retrenchment on account of the crisis; already many have been retrenched.

With regard to handlooms, because of the high prices of yarn, an aspect of the present crisis, about 15 lakhs of handloom weavers in U.P. alone —I am coming to U.P.—are starving. In our own Tamil Nad, many of the weavers are in very bad condition—partly employed or totally unemployed—because of the high prices of yarn. And what does the Finance Minister propose? Perhaps he thinks that these things will automatically get rectified along with the result of his measures in the general economy, perhaps he thinks that they will get automatically rectified along with improvement in the conditions of the economy. I would only like to submit that the people are not going to wait till his measures improve the general conditions and then automatically they get improved. They are not going to wait till then.

Let us examine come of the palliatives suggested by the Finance Minister to improve the conditions in the country. Some of them are increasing production, import liberalisation, and increasing exports. These are the very palliatives that were suggested by Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri, And Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri once with regard to production said in his budget speech that his budget was production-oriented. This was one of the items he said, production-oriented, and we find all these things. Mr. Morarji Desai himself comes and admits that these things have already

failed. But an important thing which he suggests to the House is that he is going to put a stop to deficit financing. Naturally, Members from this side doubt this, because these statements were made before also. What is the guarantee that he would stop deficit financing once and for all? The hon. Finance Minister replies to that question not on the floor of this House but on the floor of this house among the press correspondents. In order to make us believe that he can do that, he says 'See, for example, during the Second Plan, the target of deficit financing was Rs. 1200 crores, but I have seen to it that it was resorted to only up to Rs. 1150 crores; I have seen to it that it is Rs. 50 crores less than the targeted amount. So, I am able to do it; now, I am the Finance Minister, and so, I shall be able to do it. That is his argument. When some hon. Members from this side used to say that Shri Morarji Desai did this, he used to say at that time 'No, I did not do it. But the Cabinet did it'. But, now, Shri Morarji Desai says 'I did it before, and I am going to do it.' All right, let him have the credit for it.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I correct the hon. Member and say that he need not draw inferences from things which I have not said? I only said that this could be done and I had not said that I could achieve it; anyhow, it is not a question of myself doing it, but it is a question of the Government doing it.

Shri Umanath: All right, he has come to the proposition again. But in the press it had appeared that he had pointed out the figure of Rs. 1150 crores as against Rs. 1200 crores. I am sure he cannot deny that.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Central Government had done it.

Shri Umanath: He is misleading the public when he says that the target was Rs. 1200 crores. I would like to read out what is stated in this connection at page 85 of the Second Plan. This is what it says:

> "Comming to an assessment of the likely reactions of the proposed deficit financing in the Plan, it may be noted that against the deficit financing of Rs. 1200 crores, we must set off the drawing down of sterling balances by Rs. 200 crores. The remaining deficit of Rs. 1000 crores represents the net addition to currency in response to the government's budgetary operations."

So, the actual target for deficit financing was only Rs. 1000 crores. Shri Morarji Desai admits that it has already been resorted to the extent of Rs. 1150 crores. So, he admits that he has resorted to deficit financing to an extent more than the target of Rs. 1000 crores, by Rs. 150 crores. This is how he is trying to distort the actual picture.

While he was in charge of finance during the Third Plan, especially the first two years of it, I find from the Reserve Bank figures that Rs. 550 crores was the target for the entire period of five years, but during the first two years themselves the deficit financing was Rs. 339 crores; in other words, it was more than 62 per cent of the target. And who did it? It was Shri Morarji Desai, because he was in charge of finance during the first two years of the Third Plan. So, his capacity to stop deficit financing is a myth created by a jugglery of figures.

Yet, if he seriously states that he is going to stop deficit financing, he is going to do so by pruning the Plan. Pruning the Plan means virtually the halting of major industrial activity and industrial advance and concentrating on agriculture and agro-based industry. It means a plan to import intermediate goods, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. That was exactly what the Americans wanted us to do. Now, the Indian capitalist

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class is licking the spittle of the American capitalists, and Shri Morarji Desai is just putting forward the same thing here as his own. It is a shameful position.

Now, I come to the question of overdrafts. Shri Morarji Desai says that he is going to see in the name of financial discipline that overdrafts from States will be firmly put down by giving them notice and doing other things. I would like to submit that overdrafts by the States are not something new. This thing has been going for long. Why did this Government not stop it before? They did not stop it then and they did not take this decision then, but they are taking it now only. They did not stop it then because the Governments in the States were Congress Governments, but now because there are non-Congress Governments in certain States, they are coming down with a heavy hand saying that they would give three weeks' notice and so on and then they will see that there are no more overdrafts. Why are they taking this firm decision now? They are taking it now because there are non-Congress Governments in certain States which want to take the initiative in respect of problems relating to the people and they do need overdrafts from the banks Just at this time, to check the initiative of the non-Congress Governments, in the name of checking inflation and deficit financing, Shri Morarji Desai is now coming down upon them with a heavy hand. Perhaps, he would say that the present economic conditions demand the stopping of these overdrafts. But I want to know of whose creation the present economic conditions are? They are the creation of their own Congress-party-run Governments. Why should the non-Congress State Governments be made a sort of hostage to the result of the conditions created by the Congress Government's own failures? I submit that they refuse to be hostages. After all, what is an overdraft? It is a loan, unauthorised, that is all. It is a loan from the bank. They are not taking *gratis* money from the bank. An overdraft is a loan. Now Shri Morarji Desai says that he will stop overdrafts on the part of the States; when he says that it means that he will stop loans from being given to them, in an economy built on loans.

First of all, I would like to ask: before enforcing this discipline and stopping loans from being given to the States, will the Central Government stop taking loans from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other bodies? In fact, the Central Government are living on loans. This entire Government is a 'loan government'. They are living on loans from the IMF, the World Bank and other agencies and foreign countries.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): They will fall flat without loans.

Shri Umanath: In fact, the total loans taken by this Government from sources, Indian and foreign, comes to Rs 11,726 crores, that is, Rs. 260 per head. This is the basis on which they are working, this Government. Let me remind them that charity begins at home. We all know that saying. Let the discipline start with the Central Government. Even the private sector gets overdrafts from the banks. Shri Desai is not prepared to ban overdrafts to the private sector. He is not prepared to put a stop to loans from any source so far as the Central Government are concerned. But he wants that State Governments should cease taking loans. As I said, the Central Government will not accept this position for themselves.

Ultimately he suggests another palliative. This I find from the report of the press conference on the floor of this house at some functions. This is freezing of wages and dividends. He comes out with the truth. He has got certain things up his sleeve. When I

say 'he', I do not mean Shri Morarji Desai as an individual Minister; I mean the entire Congress Government, because I do not distinguish between the one and the other.

Freezing of dividends and wages, this clubbing of dividends along with wages for the purpose of freezing itself is a very cunning strategem. If he brings forward some measures to freeze dividends, we know that dividends will not be freezed. What will happen is that the portion of the profit which goes from the dividends will go into the black-money area. There is a big empire in black money operating. It will be in their hands. It will be freezing only on paper. So what will remain really is the freeze on wages.

I would like the House to go into this question because he has made a positive statement that he is seriously considering this question of a wage freeze.

Shri Morarji Desai: Where have I said it?

Shri Umanath: It is in the press, the papers. I have got the cuttings.

Shri Morarji Desai: Show it to me.

Shri Umanath: I will bring it. It was stated on the All India Radio also that Shri Morarji Desai replied that he is seriously considering this question.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): Let him quote it.

Shri Umanath: I will bring it to his notice on the floor of the House. It was also announced on the All India Radio.

An hon. Member: He is going back on it.

Shri Umanath: This is also contained in the 16 points which he advocated after devaluation. He cannot back out of it.

In the present condition of wages, what does a wage freeze mean? I am taking the base year as 1955 and calculating certain indices. The all-India consumer price index in 1964 based on 1955 (100) comes to 158.4. The index of cash wages will be only 130.6. The index of real wage is 83.3. If on the basis of the 1955 Index, the real wage is 100—I have calculated on the basis of the Reserve Bank and other government statistics—the real wage index is 83.3. The actual trend is of real wage going down, even without a wage freeze. There is no question of freezing real wage because the real wage is already going down. A wage freeze will mean a freeze on the cash wage. Let us be clear about it. Even when the cash wage has gone up to 130, the real wage goes down to 83, and if Shri Morarji Desai imposes a freeze now, what will happen is that the fall in real wage will be very steep. A point is sure to be reached when there will be no wage to freeze and then millions and millions of families in this country will come under the threat of all their budgets being freezed. That will be the point when millions of our people, the workers, the employees and middle class people will unite to freeze this Government itself. Let Shri Morarji Desai know that he is traversing a very dangerous path. Perhaps he will say, 'I am bold'. Let him understand this. Some people hay that a person who commits suicide requires some boldness. But here it is cowardice that is required for doing this. If Shri Desai is considering this question of freezing wages, he will be expressing not boldness but what in essence will be only cowardice. That is what I say on this point.

15 hrs.

Is there a way of development without pruning industrial activity in advance, without resort to deficit financing, without inflation and attack on the working people? There is. Let

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us take the question of foreign exchange, foreign trade The Government admits that foreign-exchange reserves are sinking, and many of them also admit in the Congress Party that foreign trade is the hunting ground for dealing in all sorts of burglaries in foreign exchange and looting of foreign exchange, but this Government is not prepared to take over foreign trade at least in some major items, in some sectors So there is a way-out, but they are not prepared to adopt that

So also, they talk of the capital market being sluggish, prices increasing Are they prepared to put a stop to speculation? No, because putting a stop to speculation will mean actually going into this black money. Mr Morarji Desai during the previous Parliament had calculated that this was roughly about Rs 3,000 crores So when you say that the capital market is sluggish, the price increase has to be stopped, if you are really serious about that, you would have suggested some serious steps to see that this huge black money is taken out On the other hand, from the budget speech I find that this season more money has been advanced from the Reserve Bank than in the previous season Yet, what does he say? They are watching the situation When prices have gone steeply high, when the capital market is sluggish and when he admits that more advance has been given during this season, he says they are watching the situation. This is the position they take

So also the question of food crisis, which has more or less become permanent during the last one and a half years Even at this point they are not prepared to touch the question of proprietorship of land Land to the tiller is the basic question

So, the alternatives are: either hit development, hit the country and ride the tiger as he is doing now, or hit big business, foreign and Indian, hit vested interests in land and traverse the path of self-reliance in economy, accelerated development and higher standards of living This latter path this Government is incapable of undertaking because of their connections with big business and landlords. This path can be taken up only by a Government which is free from big business, free from the landlords and vested interests, whether foreign or Indian So, as long as this Government is in power, this path they are not going to choose

Mr. Chairman: Shri Visvambharan Shri Morarji Desai

Shri Morarji Desai: I have heard with great attention and interest all that has been said by the hon Members on the interim proposals which have been before the House

It has been said that we have not yet taken any lesson from what has happened in the past, and many things have been said which show that those who speak do not want to advance from the positions that they have taken in the past

Criticism is very healthy, I consider it healthy myself, and therefore it is not the criticism about which I have anything to say I should certainly like to assure my hon friends that we shall pay full attention and respect to whatever has been said and we shall try to profit by the suggestions that have been made, provided they are capable of giving us benefit, and giving us some useful results I was not surprised that the hon. Member who spoke last used all sorts of adjectives .

Shri Umanath: Very decent ones.

Shri Morarji Desai: He said that financial gangsterism is responsible for many evils. What could a person

who believes only in methods of gangsterism say? I could not understand it. Otherwise, how can he call it financial gangsterism? But he probably thinks only in terms of gangsterism in everything he wants to do. We are not interested in gangsterism at all; if we are interested in anything we are interested in breaking it, not in adopting it. He said that I had made certain statements in the Press but he did not seem to have seen what was inside the reports; he read probably the headings only.

Shri Umanath: I will bring the cutting to you.

Shri Morarji Desai: If he would read it fully, he will see that I have never said anywhere that I am going to do this or that or the other thing.... (*Interruptions.*) I have said that all these will be considered; I am considering everything, every suggestion that is made, provided it is capable of being considered. My hon. friend believes in a particular philosophy of life and this Government and I believe in a different philosophy of life. That is the fundamental thing. There seems to be very little meeting ground betwen the two philosophies. One believes in dictatorship which is gangsterism. We believe in full liberty of the individual....

Shri Umanath: To exploit the people.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend only knows exploitation and they believe in exploiting the poor.

Shri Umanath: The big business and the big capitalists exploit the poor.

An hon. Member: Can there be a running commentary like this?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think running commentaries should be prevented; let them go on with it. After all, it is a matter of meeting these commentaries. But then when my hon. friends begin to speak and they are interrupted, they object to it, though they themselves begin to interrupt with vengeance every time any hon. Member from this side speaks. However, I do not object to it because it adds zest to what I speak. They supply me more arguments than they demolish. He also said that wage freeze would mean unhappiness only for the poor and the wage-earners. He forgot that when I talked of wage freeze, I did not talk of wage freeze only, not even only of divident freeze. I also said that the prices also must not rise; they must be stable or they must come down.. (*Interruptions.*) All these three things I had said earlier, I had given a paper to the working committee and there was some reference to it. If that paper is read, my hon. friend will be wiser. He does not want to be wiser; he wants to make me wiser. I am prepared to take wisdom from him provided it is wisdom.

Shri Umanath: I do not want your wisdom.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the people or the wage-earners have not to pay higher prices and if we can then save money for raising our economy, will it not benefit the poor? How else are we going to benefit the poor, I want to know. His formula is to remove all the people whom he considers rich or whom he calls capitalists, and to substitute for them State capitalism. That is all that he wants. It is ultimately capitalism that he wants, capitalism of one kind or the other. I do not want any capitalism; I do not want any exploitation of anybody. That is what this Government stands for. When I say 'I', it does not mean 'I' personally because I am a member of the Government, and it is the Government which prescribes the policies and not an individual member. I have a hand in formulating it, but that does not mean that I do this or I do that, but when I speak as Finance Minister, I have got to speak in that manner. But if

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I am on the brain of my hon. friend, what can I do? It only gives him fever; nothing else. And that is why he goes on speaking only about me and nothing more. Well, I am glad that he does so. I do not want to pursue at it further, but it was necessary to refer to it in order that we may have more useful discussion in this House I want to profit by this. I do not want to enter into any arguments at this stage because we are still framing the nation's budget; today, we are only concerned with a vote on account for four months with no new policies. It is, therefore, premature to speak about policies today.

One hon, friend posed before me four questions and wanted that I should reply to them here. If I were to speak about all the points raised by every hon. Member, I believe, I cannot do so within less than five to six hours. I do not think that that is how we should spend our time here. But when he said that taxation and inflation go together, I do not understand how he says that this is always true. All taxation does not go with inflation. It is true that some of the taxes do increase prices; that is quite true. Sometimes it becomes necessary to do so, when commodities are scarce, so that there is no run on them. In that sense it is true that taxation increases prices. But all taxation does not do so. He asked me a question how I said that devaluation is a fact and it cannot be changed now. I am surprised at this question; I should have thought he knew more about these matters even than I. But I find that that is not so. Devaluation means that we had changed our rate of exchange with currencies of other countries, and it is done in consultation with the International Monetary Fund of which we are a member. After changing the rate, we cannot again bring it back without their consent. That goes without saying, and it is not an easy thing to do because it disturbs so many other things, and others will not agree. Therefore, it is not possible to change it in that manner. It is not possible for Government to say that we had once decided upon devaluation and now we reserve it and restore the original rates of exchange of foreign currencies. Let my hon friend study those rules, laws and regulations and then he will immediately agree with me.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: If you can change in one direction, you can change in the opposite one also. If you can persuade the IMF to accept a lower direction for our foreign exchange, you can also persuade it to increase the same.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): They are intelligent; they are not fools to accept it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think it would be an intelligent process to do so at this stage. We would not be considered intelligent at all if we tried to do so. But it is not possible to do so; it is an accepted fact. Everybody knows it. I was surprised when I heard it from my hon. friend, who I consider is a very well-equipped man in these matters.

He said something about planning. He said, it should be restricted to agriculture Does my hon. friend feel that agriculture can be benefited and we can go ahead in agricultural production if we give up all other development and concentrate all our energies only on the fields? He also made another surprising statement that the staff here should be retrenched and sent to the fields. In one breath he said, what do people here know about agriculture? In another breath he said the same ignorant people should be sent to the fields to help agriculturists. I do not know how that is going to help. If retrenchment is made, I am quite sure there will be an uproar in this

very House that "so many people are put out of employment; what are you going to do?" One also has to consider that. This is not a problematic question. As a matter of fact, it was said only a year ago in the previous House, "What are you going to do when you are going to introduce the officer-oriented scheme? So many people are going to be retrenched." These are all problems which have got to be considered, because we are in a peculiar condition in this country. If more jobs were available everywhere, then there will be no question of any harm arising out of retrenchment. But we do not have that in this country yet. We want to create that condition. We cannot do it overnight; there is no magical wand which can do it. We will have to develop our economy in such a manner that we have development in every sector of life, so that more and more jobs are created and more and more people have a choice of jobs. This cannot be done quickly in a poor economy like ours. The economy was not made poor by this Government. It is what we have inherited from the past. We have now to change it and make it prosperous.

It is true we have received a set-back today. But the set-back is not a creation of Government. You might say that Government did not stop the set-back and that was its fault. One might even say that that is true. But even if one is very clever, one cannot always remedy a state of affairs for which one is not responsible and sometimes for which the means are also lacking. We received a set-back on account of several reasons. The chief of it was that we have had a few bad seasons during the last four years. That has brought down our agricultural production and we have not been able to make much progress in the agricultural production to which we have been paying a lot of attention.

It would not be true to say that agriculture has been neglected in this country. In the first three Five Year Plans I believe, sufficient attention was paid to agriculture; money was provided and spent. But it is not only by spending money that agriculture can be improved. Spending of money is necessary to a large extent but, more than that, what is necessary is that the agriculturists, of which there are sixty million in this country, have got to be enthused and have got to be educated to take up agriculture on modern lines. All that is being done and agricultural production is going up. But if bad seasons come Government cannot be held responsible for it. Of course, there are a few friends who always think that this Government is responsible for everything that happens in this country. Well, that is paying a great tribute to the power of this Government to regulate everything. But it is not possible for Government to regulate nature or natural conditions. It is possible for the Government to understand the natural conditions and to so adjust its operations that we benefit by the natural conditions and we overcome the evil effects of the natural conditions that may arise.

That is what we are seeking to do. It is, therefore, that more and more irrigation facilities are being created in several ways—big irrigation works are there, medium works are there, minor works are there, more and more wells are being dug, tube-wells are there. All this is being done. But this is again a matter of finances. They must be available. And, when all these things are to be done we must also have the capacity to have the instruments for doing these things. If we, therefore, do not look at our industrial development and do not raise our industrial development to as great an extent as it is possible within our resources today we will not be able to benefit our

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agriculture either This industrial development and agricultural development have to go side by side Moreover, if so many people have to live on agriculture, as much as 70 per cent in this country, their condition cannot be improved because more lands cannot be brought under cultivation We have not got more lands to bring under cultivation for all these people Therefore, these people will have to be diverted to other occupations To what other occupations can they be diverted unless it is in the industrial field? Whether they are large industries, whether they are small industries or whether they are medium industries they must be industries Unless we have also large-scale industries it will not be possible for us to feed our medium scale industries and also small scale industries It is, therefore necessary for us to concentrate on heavy industries Heavy industries do not give returns immediately That creates a complication All these things have to be taken into consideration, and we have to see that we so co-ordinate all these developments that we receive full benefits from all the development programme that we undertake The conditions in which we are today are conditions which are a challenge to us and we have got to get over them If some hon friends say that whatever may be the conditions our Plans must be larger, I should be very happy if I can make them If they think that that can be done only by printing notes in the Government press I am afraid they are saying something of which they perhaps do not know what the implications will be Perhaps, they want chaos in this country so that their game may succeed Well I do not want to play into their hands

At the same time, it is necessary for us to make the maximum effort to see that we do not have a stagnant economy. We have to see that the economy goes ahead, that production increases in all fields and we are able to have our development at an increasing rate year by year For this we have to mobiles all our resources

But deficit financing has been responsible for some rise in prices and if you want to see that the prices are brought down, then we will have to make a supreme effort to see that deficit financing does not take place All that I said was that we are going to make our maximum effort to do so and I look forward to co operation and help from all hon Members, instead of warnings and threats Of course warnings and threats may be given and I will accept them But they will not deter me from doing what is right Deficit financing is not indulged in by one State only Several States are responsible for it and they were supported by governments which were run by Congressmen Therefore it is not a question of going at people who are not Congressmen and who are running the States It is a good thing in my view that there are different parties running different State Governments in this country It will show how we are able to co operate with each other now There was an artificial condition in our democracy before when all other parties did not think or did not hope that they could run governments or show what they do Therefore it created a very artificial condition Today I think the conditions are becoming more natural and they are going to test our capacity, how best we think in terms of the country and not in terms of party alone It is not because there are non-Congress governments in some States that deficit financing must be stopped Deficit financing has to be stopped if we want to bring health into our sick economy and, therefore, I am quite sure that all States will help us And it is not as if this effort was made only today Even in 1962 this had been arranged with the States and all the

States agreed to it. Afterwards I found again it went on, I cannot say why. They had agreed not to do it, but again they had another run for it. I am quite sure that the States will agree to reasonable solutions of this problem. I have therefore requested all the Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers to come here for a discussion on this matter and we are going to discuss it. It is therefore that I cannot say anything today as to what we will do and what we will not do. When my hon. friend quoted me in the press, he did not say that I told the press that I could not tell anything which I would not tell the House first. I could not tell anything new and I had nothing new to tell them at that time. And yet, of course, there are some headings which are sometimes put up in the press which are believed in by some people because they have perhaps not the time to go into the substance of whatever has been written. But it is good that I am reminded of it, because I will be more careful in future. I thank hon Members for doing so.

May I say, that, whatever planning may have done or not done in this country, it has certainly helped us to think on scientific lines in the matter of our development and I have no doubt that if planning had not been done in this country for the last 15 years or more, we would have come to grief in this country? Planning today is now recognised even by very much developed countries because they also find that after all the development that they have made there is a danger of their relapsing. For that also planning is necessary. That is what they have realised.

Of course, I cannot say that there are no faults in our planning. We are certainly learning by experience and we are trying to profit by whatever mistakes may have been committed; but those mistakes were committed honestly and not deliberately. This ought to be recognised by those who look into them. If there are deliberate mistakes, certainly they should not be excused; but if those mistakes are due to calculations which were not based on all the knowledge that can be available to anybody, one has to recognise that the faults were honest and that they were not deliberate. This is what one can readily admit.

It is, therefore that we have to consider all these matters and see what we can do. I have not said that the Plan should be big or small. I have never said that; but I have said that the Plan must be equal to the resources and not more than that. I have come to the conclusion that we must now work on balanced budgets and not on deficit budgets. If we do not do so, we will come to grief. But we have also to see that we mobilise larger resources and mobilise them in such a manner that they do not lead to greater increases in prices. That is what we have got to do.

All this requires a lot of thought, a lot of consideration, a lot of discussion and consultation. This is what is being done. It is in this spirit that I requested hon. Members of this House to help me and Government by giving their concrete suggestions in this matter.

It was said that we should tax only the rich and not the poor at all. If we take away all the wealth of the rich, even then we will not be able to distribute more than a few rupees to poor persons in this country. After that, what is going to be done? Of course, I was told by one or two hon. Members, who believe in the Communist philosophy, that there should be no indirect taxes; but they forget that in the land of their admiration there are only indirect taxes and no direct taxes or very few direct taxes. There the income-tax rate is only 12 per cent or something like that, but practically 50 per cent of the earnings of every person comes as indirect taxes in the State's treasury.

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That is what is happening. That is true also for the lowest wage earner. Why do my friends, therefore, prescribe to me something else here?

Shri Yogendra Sharma: Because there are no private enterprises and the capitalists and the propertied classes in Socialist countries. Because of this difference we want direct taxes here.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend forgets that there are other propertied classes there who wield other properties. It is State capitalism and the State wields the capital; a few people only benefit by it and not all people. We do not want that condition. We want all people to profit by all the development that takes place here That is why we have selected or we have adopted a philosophy of life in our Constitution. If my hon. friends do not believe in that Constitution, they can certainly try to get that Constituion changed in a constitutioal manner That they can certainly do. (*Interruption*) I have no objection to that. But this is not the place where we can talk as we talk in election meetings. That I must say. At any rate, the manner in which it was done reminded me of some meetings in Bihar.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: You cannot forget that experience.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, because I know who gave me that experience

Shri Nambiar: Did the hon. Finance Minister indulge in such speeches?

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not behave like that. I was a victim of that behaviour and in spite of all the provocations, I saw to it that others did not do it. My fellow workers did not do it. That is the different between me and my hon. friend who interrupted me.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: Shri Madhu Limaye had the experience of your workers.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, there is the question of economies in Government expenditure. We have to make economies in Government expenditure. But sometimes it is said that we can save Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores in administrative expenditure alone. My hon. friends forget that the expenditure on administrative services at the Centre amounts to only Rs. 225 crores. How am I going to save Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores out of Rs. 225 crores? I do not know. Out of these Rs. 225 crores, Rs 50 crores or Rs. 60 crores go to the police and some other expenditure like that which cannot be curtailed and the expenditure additional police is also incurred in order to help our defence services on account of the conditions which have been created in this country by some of our neighbours. And that cannot be avoided. That has got to go on Therefore, ultimately it is a question of making economies in the expenditure of about Rs. 160 crore on administration. There, whatever can be done is going to be done

The Administrative Reforms Commission has been set up by the Government and I am quite sure that within a few months, we will receive their recommendations. It is not possible to make retrenchment with one stroke by having an *ad hoc* cut in services like that. We have got to see that we do it in such a manner that efficiency is increased and not hampered or that it does not deteriorate. That is why we have got to wait for considered views in this matter.

There is scope for reducing expenditure on several schemes that we are implementing not merely by removing the schemes. Where it is necessary to remove the schemes because no money available, that certainly will have to be done—but where they are

we will have to see that they are more economical in the sense that the full effect is achieved and less money is spent is that. That is what we will have to see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Do you anticipate large-scale retrenchment?

Shri Morarji Desai: If retrenchment becomes necessary and vital, it will have to be done. My hon. friend may say anything he likes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have only put a question.

Shri Morarji Desai: He should know that if retrenchment becomes necessary, that is, if the staff is redundant, we will have to see that it is not there. You cannot go on paying money for no work. That will have to be seen. But even there, we are not thinking in terms of putting out people immediately like that.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: Will you start retrenchment with the Ministers"

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, my hon. friend thinks that all Ministers are redundant.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: Many.

Shri Morarji Desai: He might think that the Government is redundant because it is a curb on their activities I cannot help it, if that is so.

An hon. Member: There is one Minister for every eight Members

Shri Morarji Desai: There can be one for eight Members; there can be one for 10 Members or there can be one for 15 Members.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not start with the Minister without Portfolio (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friends are also running Governments. Let them apply their standards there also. I wish to give a certain example. Of course, you can cut down the salaries also of Ministers, but we must be realistic. (*Interruptions*). We shall see the results of that example. Let us not hear something later on that the results of that are bitter or wrong.

An hon. Member: You will try to smash it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let me assure my hon. Member that this Government will try to help those Governments and not try to smash them. It will be our business to see that they do their best within the Constitution and we are not going to hamper them. Why have we to hamper them? On the contrary, they will give us some examples if they succeed in doing better and we will certainly imitate them; we would try to profit by them and I look forward to that. But if they are smashed, then they will be smashed for their faults and not for our faults; it will be because they are not able to keep the honeymoon in which they have intered. But honeymoons sometimes become infructuous; that, we have seen and then divorces come. That also happens. But even there I would like to see that the honeymoon lasts and no divorce comes. I believe in that philosophy; I do not want to help them in having divorces.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Will it come in the Centre also?

Shri Morarji Desai: Anything can come anywhere. It is not a question of Centre or elsewhere.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You remember honeymoon even at this age!

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not hear him; otherwise, I would have said something, we would have heard something better.

I do not think that I should take more time of the hon. House because

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there will be enough time for us to examine when the considered proposals of Government come before this House and then will be the time for us to go into these things in greater detail and I shall look forward to suggestions in the meanwhile from my hon friends if they have any to give.

I thank all my hon friends who took part in this debate for whatever they said because it was good that they took interest I only hope that they will take more constructive interest as now the atmosphere is getting more ready for it.

Mr Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 1 to 143."

The motion was adopted

[*The motions for Demands 'on account' for 1967-68 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below —Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO 2—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,14,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 3—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,35,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,25,63,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO 6—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,98,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 7—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 53,51,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES,—NON-EFFECTIVE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,50,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services-Non-Effective'."

DEMAND NO. 9—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'"

DEMAND NO 10—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 39,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO 11—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 39,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 12—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 13—GRANTS TO THE COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,91,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of grants to the 'Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND NO. 14—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a- sum not exceeding Rs 1,08,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 15—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,52,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO 16—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5 47,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 18—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,96,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 19—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,95,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 20—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation tax, etc.'."

DEMAND NO. 21—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 22—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,81,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 23—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,39,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 24—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 25—KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 26—PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,07,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Pension and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 27—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Opiun'."

DEMAND NO. 28—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,10,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 29—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,40,44,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 30—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEET THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 31—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 32—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 33—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,75,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 34—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Payments of Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 35—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'."

DEMAND No. 36—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,30,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 38—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,47,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 39—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,61,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'"

DEMAND No. 40—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,37,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No 41—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 42—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 43—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 44—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,48,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No 45—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 46—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 47—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 48—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during

the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 49—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,27,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 50—CHANDIGARH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND NO. 51—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 52—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,24,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 53—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 54—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Laccadiva, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 55—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 56—DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 57—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 58—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 59—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 61—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 62—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 64—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEME

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 65—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 67—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 68—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 69—EXPENDITURE OF DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Expenditure of Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 71—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 73—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 75—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 76—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,40,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defrayingthe charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 78—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 79—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 80—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 81—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 82—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 83—ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,86,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 84—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 85—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 86—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 87—DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 88—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,90,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 89—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,61,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 90—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND NO. 91—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 92—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,36,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 93—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 94—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 95—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,54,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 96—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,19,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND NO 97—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 99—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the 'Other Expenditure of the department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 100—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 101—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 102—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,14,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 103—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 104—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 105—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 106—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 107—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 108—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,70,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 109—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,34,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,54,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 117—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 50,86,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'"

DEMAND NO 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 15,40 60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development'"

DEMAND NO 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,43,71,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'"

DEMAND NO. 121—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS AND FERTILISERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,30 88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers'."

DEMAND NO. 122—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,55,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'"

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,81,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'"

DEMAND NO 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,39,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'"

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,16,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' "

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,79,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,90,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,85,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 138—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,80,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 18,18,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 17,71,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 142—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications .'

15.44 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1967.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

I also beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to speak....

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. That is not allowed now. He should have given previous intimation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If there is no time, that is a different matter, and I can understand. But if there is time, then I have a right to speak.

Mr. Chairman: There is no time. So, he may please resume his seat.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

15.46 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands in respect of the General Budget for the year 1966-67. Hon. Members who have tabled cut motions

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*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, section II, dated 27-3-1967.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Chairman]

to these Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been circulated may, if they wish to move any cut motions, standing against their names, pass on slips to the Table within ten minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the motions that they would like to move

DEMAND NO. 1 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 23,23,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO 6—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

Mr Chairman: Motion moved·

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 3.97,61,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' "

DEMAND NO. 7—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE

Mr Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 6,42,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 57,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective'."

DEMAND NO. 9—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,49,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO 13—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr Chairman: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO 15—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,95,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 16—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 18—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,39 000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 19—CUSTOMS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 20—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 57,90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 21—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 79,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Taxes on income including Corporation tax etc.'."

DEMAND No. 22—STAMPS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,52,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 23—AUDIT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 24—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,78,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Currency and coinage'."

DEMAND No. 25— MINT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 26—KOLAR GOLD MINES

Mr Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,77,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

[Mr. Chairman]

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 27—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS'."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 29,61,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Pensions and other retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 29—OPIUM

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Opium' "

DEMAND NO 30—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 31—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,34,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 35—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Agriculture' "

DEMAND NO. 36—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 37—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 39—FOREST

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 40—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 44—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 68,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 45—CABINET

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 46—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 47—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 48—POLICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 50—STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 51—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 52—DELHI

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 52-A—CHANDIGARH

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,94,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 53—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 51,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'.".

DEMAND No. 54—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,91,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Tribal areas'."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

DEMAND No. 55—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND No. 57—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND No. 61—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—BROADCASTING

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,67,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation & Power'."

DEMAND NO. 68—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,32,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 70—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION

Mr Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 59,000 be granted to

[Mr. Chairman]

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No 78—MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 80—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 81—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 83—MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply and Technical Development'."

DEMAND No. 84—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,36,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 85—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply and Technical Development'."

DEMAND No. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 87—METEOROLOGY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 92—AVIAION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 93—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 95—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 102—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS WORKING EXPENSES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses'."

DEMAND NO. 105—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the

year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the India Security Press'"

DEMAND No. 120—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,31,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 25,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,46,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Government for Development'."

DEMAND No. 123—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,72,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,65,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,60,98,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,86,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS NOT MET FROM REVENUE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,82,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs not met from Revenue'."

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,00,000 in respect of Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory governments be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Desirability of more Central assistance to the State of Orissa to meet the drought situation in some districts there.* (15)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 in respect of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for flood protection embankments along the Brahmani river in Orissa.* (29)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39,35,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Working of Post Offices in the Orissa circle.* (34)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,65,000 in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Desirability of establishing a short wave transmitter at Cuttack.* (36)]

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

Cut motion No. 15 relates to grants-in-aid to the States and Union territories. The Demand to which it relates does not provide for any Central assistance to the State of Orissa, to meet the drought situation in some districts there.

Since 1955, Orissa has been ravaged regularly but alternatively by floods, drought and famine. Last year, that is, during 1965-66, this drought took on a very serious turn. But the blame was put on Providence, as usual, that is, the monsoon. Actually, it was due to the callous and indifferent attitude of the State Government and the Central Government who thought and took it for granted that there would be late monsoon and everything would be saved, therefore did not give much thought to such important measures as relief measures, measures for combating famine and scarcity conditions as well as public health and drinking water facilities The result was this man-made famine because of which lakhs of people had to suffer.

If you will remember, Sir, the Opposition had repeatedly brought this to the notice of Government of Orissa and India since October, 1965 and had requested for giving timely relief measures. But the people were denied of these relief measures till March, 1966 I urge upon you to see that the same history is not repeated this year too, because Orissa is again drought-stricken.

But I suppose the out-going Ministry did not have the time to inform the Central Government of the actual position, as I could gather from the hon. Minister's reply a few days ago on the floor of this House, where there was no mention about Orissa as one of the drought-stricken areas, or of the districts of Dhenkanal, Phulbani, parts of Cuttack district, Ganjam, Sambalpur, Balasore and Puri which have again been drought-stricken this year to the extent of about 60 per cent or more.

So, I would urge that Central assistance which is badly and urgently required is given to this State irrespective of the political affiliation of the State Ministry.

In September, 1966, about Rs. 80 lakhs had been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for provision of drinking water facilities, but the amount had been sanctioned only till January, 1967. Unless the level of water goes down, the digging of wells cannot be undertaken. The Revenue Secretary and the Special Relief Commissioner had come to Delhi in this connection in January this year and had requested for an extension of this assistance till the end of March, 1967 but that had been refused Now, the present State Government, within a few days of their coming into power, have to undertake the serious and onerous duty of continuing the relief measures without having the adequate finances.

I urge upon you to see that Central assistance which is urgently required is given to Orissa

I come to cut motion No 29, concerning the Ministry of Irrigation and Power As you know, during floods, the most fertile lands growing rabi and khariff crops are the first to suffer due to sand-casting, which makes the land useless for future cultivation resulting in unavailability of productive cultivable land which in the long run hampers production which is vital to our economy. So if flood control devices like permeable screens and embankments are built along the banks of the rivers Ramiala, Brahmani and Sapua in the Denkanal district, more than a lakh of acres could be saved from sandcasting, as well as silting of the river beds, due to soil erosion which results in loss of water potentialities.

During the Third Plan, these permeable screens had been sanctioned, but for some unknown reason, after a few had been taken up, they were dropped I urge upon you to see that these permeable screens which had been sanctioned during the Third

Plan may be completed during the Fourth Plan, for which Rs. 26 crores are necessary during the Plan period in Orissa but only Rs. 3 crores have been granted.

I now come to cut motion No. 34—Posts and Telegraphs. As regards the working of post offices in the Orissa Circle, I wish to bring to Government's notice some of the crying needs of the post offices in the Orissa Circle, specially in the districts of Dhenkanal and Kalahandi. Firstly, even those post offices which have the status of head post offices are now functioning in rented buildings, paying rent to the PWD. They are badly in need of remodelling, additions and alterations. There is also need for new construction as the P. & T. Staff are without any quarters and have to live like gypsies. In the district headquarters of Dhenkanal, the head post office has no space for transacting postal work like stamp vending, public counter, telegraph and public call office. Similar is the case with post offices at the sub-division headquarters of Talcher, Athmallik and Kamakhyanagar and Athgarh.

Also in the mining areas of Talcher Thermal and the NCDC coal mining areas of Dera colliery, South Bolanda and Deulbera collieries, which are developing rapidly. The public in General, the State Government and the Central Government officers and the employees are facing a lot of difficulty in transacting their postal business due to shortage of hands. Even though postal business is increasing, there are very few people to run the post offices and sub-post offices there. I would urge upon Government to see that this question of paucity of staff is given a thorough look-up and necessary action taken

Fourthly, due to late arrival of trains, the districts of Dhenkanal and Kalahandi are getting their mail after 3 days and at 2 O'clock in the afternoon. They have to clear their mails by 3.30 P.M., that is, within 1½ hours. This causes great inconvenience to the public as well as to government officials who have no chance to reply to mails by return of post. So I urge upon Government to see that mail motor service is introduced. This will facilitate early delivery and late clearance.

Finally, since Government are laying emphasis on austerity and efficiency, I should think that a new postal division requires to be constituted comprising the sub-divisions of Dhenkanal, Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, Angul, Athmallik, Rairakhol, Jajpur (of Sambalpur district) and Athgarh (in Cuttack district) having its headquarters at Dhenkanal. From the geographical as well as administrative points of view, this will be a compact division affording easy transfer facilities and also minimizing government TA bills and increasing efficiency.

Finally I come to my cut motion No. 35, provision of a short wave transmitter at Cuttack. The present medium wave transmitter which is at Cuttack is hardly powerful enough to be audible to more than 75 to 100 miles, thereby the districts of Keonjhar Mayurbhanj and Balasore are being left out. Moreover, because of this weak transmitter, two relay stations, one at Sambalpur and another at Jeypore, had to be constructed, but still it is not audible throughout the State. It increases the establishment cost, but does not serve the purpose. So, if a short wave transmitter could be installed, it will not only cater to the entire Orissa population, but also to the lovers of Orissi music outside the State.

If I could go back to the old Kalinga days, which was the name of Orissa, which had spread its cultural influence through constant trade and commerce in the far eastern countries such as Java, Sumatra and Cambodia. The same culture is retained in those countries

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

still through dance and music, which are so akin to Orissa.

Moreover travellers and friends who come from those countries to India take great interest in Orissi dance and music, which were also exhibited a few days back in Delhi. Moreover, the Government of India is anxious to develop friendly relations with all countries, more so with the countries belonging to Asia, which are our neighbours. So, the establishment of a short wave transmitter at Cuttack would be the most economic way of serving both the purposes. But if there are any difficulties in obtaining permission for a short wave length from the International Board, a medium wave transmitter of more than 100 KW, say 1,000 KW, will serve the purpose partly.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने सभी कटौती के प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूं । उन की संख्या 22 है । सब पढ़ कर मैं समय बरबाद नहीं करना चाहता । अभी वित्त मंत्री साहब ने जो बजट पर बहस हुई उस का जवाब देते हुए कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं जो बिलकुल साधारण बातें थीं और इस सदन की दृष्टि से बेमतलब भी । जैसे उन्होंने कहा कि जिस तरह खेती का सुधार होना चाहिए उसी तरह औद्योगीकरण की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । उन्होंने आगे चल कर यह कहा कि जिस तरह बड़े उद्योगों का हमें निर्माण करना है छोटे उद्योगों के बारे में भी हमें कुछ ख्याल करना चाहिए । यह तो बिलकुल साधारण बातें हैं । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस वक्त देश की आवश्यकताओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए किन चीजों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए ? इन चीजों के बारे में वह क्या करने वाले हैं ? साथ-साथ वित्त मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि वह विरोधियों से घूमकर सुझाव चाहेंगे और उन पर अपना बजट पेश करते समय वह विचार करेंगे तो दो तीन बातें प्राथमिकता को लेकर मैं कहना चाहता हूं । बात बिलकुल साफ है कि जब तक कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ती नहीं और हमारी बुनियादी अन्न की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए हम बार बार अमेरिका के पास झोली लेकर जाते रहेंगे तब तक न हिन्दुस्तान में आत्म-सम्मान रह पायेगा और न कोई स्वतन्त्र और निरपेक्ष विदेश नीति चल पायेगी । इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आज सब से बड़ा सवाल यहां खेती की पैदावार का और अनाज की पैदावार का है । आज उत्तर प्रदेश में बिहार में और दूसरे राज्यों में अकाल की स्थिति है । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस में सरकार का दोष नहीं है, अकाल की स्थिति इस लिये पैदा हुई कि पानी नहीं बरसा, तो वह दोष देते हैं—पानी नहीं बरसा—इस बात को, लेकिन आखिरकार सरकार का भी कुछ कर्तव्य होता है ।

16 hrs.

सरकार को इस बात को मद्देनजर रखना चाहिये था कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में हर साल पानी नियमित रूप से सभी जगह पड़ेगा, ऐसा तो सम्भव नहीं है इसीलिये हमारे जो सिंचाई के साधन हैं उनका विकास कर के पानी की कमी को हमें पूरा करना चाहिये था । आज बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि राज्यों में क्या स्थिति है ? कुएं खोदने के लिये आज मशीनों का अभाव है । मेरा ख्याल है कि बिहार सरकार के द्वारा ये सारी बातें केन्द्र सरकार के सामने रखी गई हैं । उसी तरह आज पम्पिंग सेटों का हमारे देश में अभाव है और ऐसे रद्दी किस्म के पम्पिंग सेट वितरित किये जाते हैं, कम से कम बिहार के बारे में मैं जानता हूं कि वे लगने के तत्काल बाद खराब हो जाते हैं । तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह को: अपने बजट के समय में अपनी नीति निर्धारित

करेंगे और आवश्यकता पड़े तो कानून आदि भी बनायेंगे कि उन तमाम फालतू चीजों की, खास कर जिन में ऐयाशी और विलासिता का सामान है या बड़े लोगों को आराम से जिन्दगी बिताने के लिये जिन चीजों की जरूरत है उन की पैदावार अगले 10–15 साल के लिये बिलकुल बन्द कर देंगे ? हमारे देश में पैदावार के जो साधन हैं, जो पूंजी है वह सिमित है इन सारे साधनों को वे इन कामों के लये लगायेंगे ? जैसे कूएं आदि खोदने के लिये जिन मशीनों की जरूरत है वे मशीनें पैदा करें, पम्पिंग सैट बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण करें और किसानों को कर्जा दे कर वे सस्ते में दिलाने की कोई योजना बनावें, कम दर पर बिजली का इन्तजाम करें । यदि ये सारे काम व नहीं करेंगे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि प्राथमिकता का मामला बिल्कुल गड़बड़ हो जायगा और जो आर्थिक योजना सरकार बनाती है वह बिल्कुल कभी सफल न हो पायेगी ।

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI P. K. DEO *in the Chair*]

एक और बात इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । मुझे इस बात का पता चला है कि बिहार सरकार के द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार के पास यह सुझाव रखा गया था और जैसा कि विरोधी दलों ने चुनाव के पहले भी यह मांग की थी और अपने घोषणा पत्रों में कहा था कि बिहार जैसे इलाके में जहां 20 प्रतिशत भी फसल नहीं पैदा हुई है ऐसे इलाकों में अकाल की स्थिति घोषित की जायेगी। बिहार सरकार चाहती थी कि बिहार के ऐसे सभी टापुओं में अकाल की घोषणा की जाये, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा अड़ंगा डाला गया है, बिहार सरकार को मना कर दिया गया है। अब खाद्य मंत्री बिहार गये थे, अखबारों में यह बात निकली है कि बिहार सरकार से उनके द्वारा कहा गया है कि अकाल की स्थिति की घोषणा न की जाये । मैं वित्त मंत्री को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल से बराबर यह प्रश्न आता रहा है और पिछले खाद्य मंत्री ने अन्त में इस बात को स्वीकारा था कि अगर फसल 25 प्रतिशत से भी कम है तो उस स्थिति को अकाल की स्थिति माना जायेगा और उसी पैमाने पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी। तो क्या वजह है कि केन्द्र सरकार इस स्पष्ट आश्वासन के बावजूद आज बिहार सरकार के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिया जाता है कि बिहार के कई इलाकों को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित करने की इजाजत दी जाय, उस में बाधा उत्पन्न कर रही है । अकाल की स्थिति घोषित होने का क्या नतीजा होगा ? आप सूरज को सूरज कहें, चांद चांद को चांद कहें और रात को रात कहें और तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों से अपील करें कि अकाल की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए फलां फलां काम हम को करना चाहिए, लेकिन ये सारी चीजें नहीं हो रही हैं । क्या कारण दिया जाता है ? दुनिया में हमारी बदनामी हो जायेगी कि स्वतंत्र भारत में भी अकाल पड़ता है । तो जो सही स्थिति है जो वास्तविकता है उस पर पर्दा डालने से काम नहीं बनता । इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां सचमुच अकाल की स्थिति है उस स्थिति को स्वीकारा जाय और बड़े पैमाने पर अगले एक-डेढ़-दो सालों में पम्पिंग सैटों और कुएं खोदने की मशीनों का निर्माण किया जाय। टी० वी० सैट और एअर कन्डीशनर, पीतल के बासकम के सामान जैसी चीजों का, चाहे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हों या निजी क्षेत्र में हों, पैदावार पर तत्काल रोक लगाई जाय और सारी पूंजी और साधन आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए जुटाये जायें । आज विदेशी सहायता के कर्ज या विदेशियों के सहयोग से यहां पर कुछ

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उद्योग चालू करने की बात चल रही है लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि आज अनावश्यक चीजों के लिए विदेशियों की सहायता ली जा रही है, जैसे कोका कोला, चौकलेट, आइसक्रीम, बिस्कुट आदि, इन कामों के लिए विदेशी पूंजी की सहायता आप लेते है, क्या नतीजा होता है ? क्या ये सारी चीजें विदेशी सहायता के बजाय हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छी तरह से पैदा नहीं की जा सकती हैं। विदेशी सहायता का मतलब होगा—विदेशी मुद्रा यहां से चली जायेगी विदेशों में ! जब विदेशी मुद्रा का अभाव है तो इस तरह के विदेशों के साथ सहयोग के जो करार होते हैं, उन के ऊपर वित्त मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय क्यो रोक नही लगा रहा है, यह बात मेरी समझ मे नही आ रही है ।

और भी बहुत सारे मामले है । अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि शासकीय खर्च हम कहां तक घटा सकते है और उस से कितना पैसा बच जायगा । लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज जैसे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय है सुरक्षा मंत्रालय पर 900 करोड रुपया हम लोग खर्च करते हैं, क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बता सकते हैं कि इस 900 करोड़ रुपये का सदुपयोग हो रहा है ? आज सवेरे ही मैंने खराब टायरों का सवाल उठाया था और उस में मैंने इन बातों को सबूत देकर साबित किया है कि इस तरह के खराब टायर सेना के द्वारा खरीदे जाने और उनका अग्रिम इलाके में भेजा जाना—एक भ्रष्टाचार और देशद्रोह का नमूना है । अगर सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के खर्च की छानबीन करने के लिये इस सदन की स्थायी समिति बनेगी और दूसरे मंत्रालयों के लिये भी बनेगी तो मेरा ख्याल है कि शासन सुधरेगा और यह जो फिजूलखर्ची चल रही है, भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है उसके ऊपर हम अच्छी तरह रोक लगा सकेंगे ।

तीसरी लोक सभा में मैंने कई मामले उठाये थे जो कि अधूरे रह गये । अब नये वित्त मंत्री आये हैं नई सरकार बनी है, इस लिये उन में से कुछ मामलों को मैं पुनः उठाना चाहता हूं । यह 9 नवम्बर की बात है, यहां पर चुनाव कानूनों के सम्बन्ध में बहस चल रही थी । इस बहस में हिस्सा लेते हुए मैंने यह चेतावनी दी थी कि आज वित्त मंत्रालय में जो बातें हो रही हैं—मैंने बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी का जिक्र किया था और कहा था कि मुझे खबर मिली है कि नई सरकार बनने के पहले बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी का जुर्माना घटाया जायगा उसके लिये साजिश की जा रही है और जो साजिश थी वह उस वक्त मैंने बताई थी कि रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को व्यापार मंत्रालय में अतिरिक्त सचिव की जगह दी गई है और दूसरे जो रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के सदस्य हैं—आनन्द साहब उन को आश्वासन दिया गया है कि आप के पद को भी बढ़ोत्तरी मिल जायगी और बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी पर जो 1 करोड़ 65 लाख का जुर्माना हुआ था उसको एक करोड़ से अधिक रकम से घटाया जायगा . .

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : कितना ?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक करोड़ से अधिक रकम से घटाया जायगा । मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी थी और 9 नवम्बर को कहा था और चेतावनी दी थी कि आप इन सारी घटनाओं पर नजर रखिये इस को आप प्रकाशित न कीजिये दो-चार महीने के बाद पता चल जायगा कि मेरी वाणी सही निकली। पुराने वित्त मंत्री ने हटने से पहले यानी 13 मार्च को वह हटे होंगे मुझे तारीख याद नही है . . .

Mr. Chairman: 10 minutes are being given to each Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बजट पर नहीं बोला हूं इसलिये मुझ को मौका दीजिये। सदन का समय तो बच ही गया है, उस पर बोलूं या इस पर बोलूं—इस में क्या फर्क पड़ता है ।

Mr. Chairman: Every Member is being given 10 minutes' time. So kindly be brief.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय . .

Shri Morarji Desai: If you give me, I shall take notice of it.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय 13 मार्च के पहले यानी पुराने वित्त मंत्री के हटने के पहले जैसी मैंने भविष्यवाणी की थी उसी तरह हुआ और बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी का जुर्माना जो एक करोड 65 लाख रुपये था वह घटा कर 40–45 लाख रह गया है । जब इस तरह के काम होते हैं तो इस मे सरकार को घाटा होता हैं । एक ओर अच्छे कामों के लिये सरकार कहती हैं कि पैसा नही हैं लेकिन इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार के काम जब हो जाते हैं तो उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये और जो लोग दोषी हैं उन को या तो नौकरी से फौरन हटा देना चाहिये या उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा देनी चाहिये ।

इसी तरीक़े से व्यापार मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कई मामले उठाये थे । इस प्रकार के कटौती प्रस्ताव भी मैं ने दिये हैं । एक मामला सल्फ़र का गंधक का उठाया था और मैंने यह कहा था कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा बिल्कुल गैर जिम्मेदाराना ढंग से सल्फ़र के बारे में यह कहा गया कि अब निजी क्षेत्र में सल्फ़र का आयात नहीं होगा सारा काम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन करेगी । सल्फ़र की सप्लाई के लिए एक ऐसी अमरीकी कम्पनी के साथ क़रार किया गया कि जिस कम्पनी का सल्फ़र के व्यापार से कभी भी सम्बन्ध नहीं था । औरतों के जूते मंगाने का काम यह कम्पनी करती थी । लाखों रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा हमारी बर्बाद हो गई हैं और उस के बाद उन को अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना पड़ा । आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बदनामी इसलिए हो रही है कि यह जो वर्तमान हुकूमत है उस ने अकार्यक्षमता, भ्रष्टाचार फिजूलखर्ची इन सारी चीजों को लेकर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को बिलकुल बर्बाद कर डाला है ।

अभी अभी वित्त मंत्री ने रूस का हवाला देते हुए कहा कि वहां भी अप्रत्यक्ष करों के द्वारा ही सरकार अपना खर्चा चलाती है । मैं एक बात वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो रूस और पूर्वी योरप के देश हैं या पश्चिमी योरप के पूंजीवादी देश हैं इन देशों में जो वेतन में अन्तर है और हमारे देश में साधारण लोगों के वेतन और बड़े लोगों के वेतन श्रेणियों में और खर्चे में जो अन्तर है उस की ओर भी वह ध्यान दें । जैसे शिक्षा का क्षेत्र आप लीजिये । प्राथमिक शिक्षक को जो तनख्वाह या दूसरी सुविधाएं यहां मिलती हैं और विश्वविद्यालयों के जो बड़े उपकुलपति है, वाइस चांसलर्स हैं उन को जो पैसा मिलता है, भत्ता मिलता है, तनख्वाह मिलती है, सुविधाएं मिलती हैं उन में वह तुलना करें । इसी तरीक़े से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो कारखाने हैं, मामूली सफ़ाई करने वाले मजदूरों की जो आमदनी है और खर्चा है और जो बड़े बड़े मैनेजर हैं व्यवस्थापक हैं या डाइरैक्टर्स हैं उन की जो आमदनी और खर्चे हैं उस की वह तुलना करें और तौलनिक के आंकड़े रखें । उसी तरीक़े से सरकारी नौकरी में मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे एक मामूली चपड़ासी को जो तनख्वाह मिलती है और जो बड़े सचिव हैं उस को जो तनख्वाह और सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, बंगला और मोटरगाड़ी मिलती है, उन चीजों की कोई पैसे के रूप में उसकी क़ीमत क्या है, यह बतायें और इसकी रोशनी में रूस में क्या स्थिति है, इंग्लैंड में क्या स्थिति है, यूगोस्लाविया में क्या स्थिति है और स्वीडन में क्या स्थिति है उस का चित्र वित्त मंत्री को जब उनको मौक़ा मिले तब सदन के सामने रखें ।

केवल दूसरे देशों का हवाला एक छोटा सा मैं दूंगा । दूसरे देशों में विशेषत: समानता और बराबरी के बारे में आज दुनिया के जितने प्रगतिशील देश हैं वे

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बहुत आगे बढ़े हैं? यह भारत दुनिया का सब से गरीब देश है लेकिन आज इस देश में जितनी आर्थिक विषमता है, असमानता है दुनिया के किसी भी देश में नहीं होगी। ऐसा कोई नहीं कह रहा है, ऐसा केवल मूर्ख आदमी ही कहेगा कि अमीरों का पैसा लेकर उस का बंटवारा करो।। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। वित्त मंत्री सदन को गुमराह न करें। देश को गुमराह न करे। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि बड़े लोगो की आमदनी और खर्चे में और गरीब की आमदनी और खर्चे में, खेतिहर मजदूरो की तो मैं बात ही नहीं करता क्योंकि अगर पिछले बीस सालो मे किसी की आमदनी घटी है तो खेतिहर मजदूरों की घटी है उनकी तो मैं चर्चा ही नही करता, जो गैर बराबरी है उस को समाप्त करके जो पैसा बचेगा जो पूंजी बचेगी वह जब तक आवश्यक काम हैं उन्हीं कामों के लिए नहीं लगाई जाती है, देश की तरक्की नहीं होगी। मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री जी अगला बजट पेश करते समय इन बातों का ख्याल करेंगे।

Mr. Chairman: Anybody from the Congress side would like to speak?

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor): Sir, I would like to speak.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): They have not got any cut motion to their credit.

Mr. Chairman: They can take part in the discussion.

Shri Bedabrata Barua: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the cut motions for a reduction of expenditure, I want to place before the House certain general financial attitudes that we have to compromise with. In view of the very complicated situation that we have faced, a complication that has been imposed upon our country by a food situation where, though we had increased our production by fifty per cent in a decade and new land had been brought under plough, we have found that the food crisis is such that the shortages that have overtaken us have not come to an end and even though the country has done much better in the matter of production of jute, sugarcane and other things the country is not, taking all these things together, advancing towards self-sufficiency in the matter of food

Therefore, the moot question would be—it is not a question of criticism, it is not a question of finding fault here or there—a general awakening in regard to the basic factors of fertiliser and water. So far as fertilisers are concerned, the present Budget has brought about a proposal that we should increase our fertiliser production, increase our available water supply and increase our irrigation potential. The National Council for Applied Economic Research recently found out that this question is not one of finding out how to increase our irrigation potential but how to utilised the available water. Only 6 per cent of the river flow is being utilised now for irrigation purposes. With that 6 per cent which has been utilised 4.5 million acres of land could have been irrigated with the available facility for irrigation, but it has not been done because of the resistance from the peasants. They are unable to utilise the available water because of unwillingness or their inability to pay the money for it.

So it becomes a question of advancing in a direction, in an atmosphere of previling inactivity on the part of social leadership that goes throughout the villages. This leadership forms the rank and file of all our

parties. Therefore, it becomes a question of constructive endeavour in which the whole nation has to participate.

Naturally, a Budget would be a repetition of many facts that we have confronted with and, sometimes, we have failed to carry out. The question of inflation has been brought before our eyes. It really appears that India today is in for a period of serious inflation. If we are to confront this position, if we are to offset this trend towards a serious inflation certain measures have become essential for our country.

This period of serious inflation can be countered only if the deficit financing that is revealed at present to be of a very great extent, an extent which we can no longer ignore, particularly when the responsibility of ruling the country has to be shared by the representatives from all sections of the House, that is reduced to a great extent. It is essential that we take a more stringent attitude, this House takes a more stringent attitude in regard to the wasteful expenditure and also the natural tendency of the various States of India to go on spending money even when the question of resources cannot be individually faced. So, the question of deficit financing becomes the first principle of monetary policy because, so far as our country is concerned, or for that matter any country is concerned, we will have to face this question, that monetarily considered, when we go on increasing the currency of a country and production does not increase in the same rate, there is bound to be pressure upon the currency system and prices would rise. This again bring us to the whole question of planning and, I have no doubt, that financial discipline would inform not only the States but it would also inform the Central Government and our industrialists, our governments at the various States led by the opposition. Here I am constrained to refer to the particular report about Japan where when the allied powers occupied Japan they went to see the factories that were producing aeroplanes and war goods. They were surprised to find that the factories were first class but the buildings were not first class, they were ordinary buildings. So, the question of financial discipline should engage the attention of the Government, which means the removal of corruption and implementation by a set of social workers.

Shri Masani, an hon. Member of the opposition, said that it is a question of thinking in terms of State capitalism. We have got only one issue before us. We have not got enough social workers and the few social workers that we have got have to be paid, which means thinking in terms of increasing the governmental machinery or proliferation of government machinery. That has become necessary because at the village level and the State level we require thousands and thousands of social workers who would carry through the country, who would mobilise the country with their dynamism by putting their heart and soul into the work. That becomes a very difficult problem and their honesty and their integrity becomes a question of national consensus by all acting together. So, we want a cadre of social workers.

It is not a fact that India is the most taxed country in the world. Under the British tax system, the estate duty in Great Britain would wipe out any property in two generations. We have not got that rate of taxes in India. The worst part of our taxation system is that it is very easy to evade taxes. It should be our national endeavour to ensure that to the extent it is possible for us we see that the evasion of tax is stopped.

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

We, therefore, request this House to consider in terms of an era of co-operation, an era in which the frustrated efforts were not always leading to success in politics but an era in which the whole country could co-operate together in the creation of a better country, in facing a very complex situation, a situation made more complicated by the regional pulls and by the centrifugal forces working in various parts of the country so that there will be national regeneration.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Ambalapuzha): Sir, I move:—

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,00,000 in respect of Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Discrimination shown in providing grants-in-aid to States and the wasteful expenditure in Union territories to perpetuate centrally sponsored Governments* (12)]

In allocating funds to the States and Union territories, the Government has not taken into consideration the demands of the various States. In the previous Budget there was a provision of Rs. 47 lakhs and nobody knows how if was spent last year. Generally, the Government gives only a report how the amount is spent but the actual work done is not given. This year also they have asked for Rs. 85 lakhs for the settlement of landless labourers, but I ask whether we have surveyed even the waste and fallow lands which are available in our country now. 20 years have elapsed since independence and it is a pity that so far we have not even been able to survey and find out how much land is available in our country for cultivation. How are we going to solve our food problem then? We are begging for food from outside and we are not in a position to cultivate our own land which is there in our country. We are depending very much on foreign loans, on dollars, for feeding our own people. The cultivation of waste and fallow lands is absolutely essential as far as Kerala, West Bengal and other deficit States are concerned. Unless these waste lands are cultivated, the problems of the States, like Kerala and Bengal, cannot be solved

I want to point out that the problem in Kerala and Bengal is very much acute. The food position in Kerala is very precarious. Kerala is a deficit State. We are producing only cash crops in our State and we give one-fifth of the total forgein exchange that the Government of India is earning, but we are not provided with food. Even now the Government of India has not supplied us the promised amount of ricc. The food position in Kerala is very bad. In Bengal also the food position is very bad. How are we going to solve this problem if we are not going to cultivate our fallow lands in the country? The Government is simply saying that the Food Corporation of India has failed to procure sufficient quantity of rice. The Centre should have taken drastic measures to do so in the past. However, the Government has not even fulfilled the earlier promises about the supply of rice to Kerala, with the result that the present position is very bad. Therefore, the Centre must take urgent steps to give food to Kerala. The Centre cannot escape from the responsibility of giving food to Kerala because they are giving a very good amount of foreign exchange. So, it is the Centre's duty to give food to Kerala and also to West Bengal; otherwise, the farmers will direct their attention to producing other crops which will be available for food supply. So, there is always a danger of the falling of the production of cash crops

My other cut motion relates to the failure of Government in re-opening the closed cashewnut factories that are there in Kerala. 40 cashewnut factories are closed and 19 000 workers are out of employment. The Government

is aware that it is a foreign exchange earner. But only from that point of view the Government is looking at the problem. They are not doing anything to develop that industry. With the limited resources of the Kerala Government, it is very difficult to promote that industry. Unless something is done from the Centre, it is very difficult to promote that industry. So, if immediate steps are not taken by the Government, the industry will suffer. It is desirable that a cashewnut committee or a board be formed for the development of that industry. Unless these things are done, it is very difficult for a State like Kerala to develop.

I hope the Government will take into consideration all these problems and act without any delay.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to draw particular attention to the excessive social and developmental expenditure that is being incurred by this Government. It would be seen that in 1965-66 the expenditure on revenue account was Rs. 180 crores and the amount budgeted for in 1967-68 is Rs. 247 crores and on capital account, from a sum of Rs. 152 crores, the amount has been increased to Rs. 210 crores, and yet it is not considered enough. The Finance Minister said that the time is propitious for increasing the developmental outlay and for that purpose, further resources would be mobilised. I am no prophet of gloom. But the past experience suggests that additional mobilisation of resources is just another name for additional taxation and additional taxation will mean more pressure on the economy which is already tax-ridden That is not difficult to predict.

Sir, we are going ahead with additional taxes and the result is that the economy is unable to bear those taxes. There is already a malaise in the capital market. Recessionist tendencies are visible in engineering and transport industries and the position is becoming precarious. I think, if these trends continue, the economy will go from bad to worse.

The Finance Minister said that the taxes are not inflationary. What about excise duties? The excise duties are added to the cost of commodities and as a consequence what happens is that they are passed on to the common people who have to bear them. Therefore, if the prices are to be reduced, it is absolutely necessary that these excise duties have to be brought down. The fundamental dufficulty with this Government is that it believes that it can go on adding to the developmental expenditure and get away with it But it ultimately boils down to this that they have to indulge in deficit financing. Year after year, the Finance Minister has assured the House that there would be no further deficit financing. But at the end of the year, they repeat the same old story saying, that things went out of control, that they could not exercise any rigid discipline, and the result was that deficit financing had to be resorted to with precarious consequences to the economy.

I was surprised to read in the *Hindustan Times* of 23rd March, 1967, that the Planning Commission is of the opinion that Rs. 2600 crores worth of expenditure can be incurred. The Finance Minister in Para 37 of his Budget speech stated that the resources in sight are only to the tune of Rs. 1711 crores. From where Rs. 900 crores are to come? I think, the Planning Commission is just incorrigible. They are almost irresponsible. They cannot suggest from where Rs. 900 crores will come and they just go about the same old marry way without learning any lesson from the past,

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without learning anything and forgetting anything. The result is that it has gone into disrepute. Actually, I would describe the Planning Commission as the old man on the back of Sinbad, the Sailor. It is for the Finance Minister to decide how to deal with that old man, how to get rid of it or to manage it. But it is absolutely necessary that the initiative is wrested by the Finance Minister from the hands of the Planning Commission. We stand at the cross-roads of history and let it not be said by posterity that the Planning Commission which was intended to be a good servant proved to be a bad master and that the Government succumbed to it. Therefore, the Planning Commission has to be controlled; it has to be absolutely metamorphosed and we have to bring about drastic change. Otherwise, it will be a liability.

Now, I would like to draw attention to the mechanics of budgeting that has been going on for the last five years. There are substantial revenue surpluses, Rs. 229 crores in 1964-65, Rs. 320 crores in 1965-66, Rs. 174 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 233 crores in 1967-68. But where does all this money go? It goes to finance capital expenditure What the Government does is that it budgets expenditure at Rs. 70 crores to Rs 100 crores beyond the available resources and then it imposes additional taxation to the tune of about Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 100 crores with the result that every year you have escalation. What I would suggest is, though it is an unorthodox proposition but all the same absolutely necessary, that capital outlay shall not be financed out of revenue surpluses beyond 5 per cent of the total revenue receipts. Such a limit has to be recognised because otherwise there can never be scope for tax reduction. Whatever the surplus, you can always say that this has to be used for financing capital expenditure and the result would be that there can only be one-way traffic in taxes; that is only escalation. After all, there is a limit to what the economy can bear in the form of taxes. That is one thing which has to be considered. Of course, even the Finance Minister admitted that deficit budget is out of question. Even with regard to balanced budget, I submit that the method of balancing has to be reversed. What they have been doing is that they pitch the expenditure at a high figure and increase the resources or try to mobilise resources, which means additional taxation and deficit financing. They try to match the expenditure. Actually, the whole method must be reversed. You must budget your expenditure within the resources available. I would suggest that Mr. Morarji Desai learns a little from Mrs. Morarji Desai and he would do better. If Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri had learnt a little from Mrs. Sachindra Chaudhuri, he would have done better.

An hon. Member: You have been doing like that?

Shri S. S. Kothari: Sometimes you have to learn from the most unexpected quarters.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research has calculated that the notes and bank deposits during the first four years of the Third Plan increased by 46 per cent—that is, the currency in circulation, as you may call it broadly, while the national income increased by only 18 per cent. The result is obvious. The wholesale prices index increased from 127.5 in 1960-61 to 173:9 in 1965-66 and now there has been another 17 per cent increase as the Finance Minister stated in his speech and today the

index number stands at about 200. The value of the pre-War rupee today is less tran 14 paise. Can you imagine what it means? It means that the rupee is shrinking. In 1939, if you had a silver rupee, today you have a nickel rupee . . .

An hon. Member: A copper rupee.

Shri S. S. Kothari: . . . or a copper rupee. After five years, if you put through the Fourth Plan in the form in which it is there at present, you will have inflation of a type which I will simply describe as galloping and it will be absolutely out of control.

If the Finance Minister is not aware of the horrors of runaway inflation, let him consult his West German friends, to whom 1947-48 is almost a nightmare. It was only through the currency reform in West Germany in June, 1948 that they were able to put the German economy right. For 6 or 8 Reichs Mark, one Deutch Mark was given. I do not think that this House is interested in having a naya rupee which will be equal to ten old rupees. The way in which we are moving will only lead to this result.

I would submit that the Fourth Plan has to be drastically cut and the outlays have to be limited absolutely to the resources available

I would like to make one more important point and that is this. We are suffering not only from obsolescence of machines, tanks and aircraft, but also from, what I would describe as obsolescence of thought and ideas on planning. Even the Communist countries are now rethinking. The trend there is towards less Statism, less State monopoly and, shall we say, towards decentralisation in various spheres. But this Government on the opposite side only thinks of further Statism, further centralisation. Even in Communist countries what is happening is that, for public sector enterprises, they want a return on capital employed, i.e., they want profits and the profits have to be the touchstone of efficiency. But when we talk about corruption and inefficiency of a high level in public sector enterprises here, we are simply told that public sector enterprises are not meant for profit. I would say that profits are the sinews of growth. If you do not have profits, if the money that is put into public sector undertakings just sinks, if it is lost, then how can you have progress? It is a mockery of democratic socialism to say that you can have socialism even if your State sector does not run properly; if part of the money that you invest in public sector undertakings is lost, then what sort of socialism is this?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will conlude now.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I think there is not much time. But I will make only one more point. We have come to a stage where in my opinion it is necessary to appoint now a Taxation Enquiry Commission. That Commission should not only enquire into the whole structure of direct and indirect taxation and the rates of the various taxes, but it must also enquire the expenditure and outlay of the Government of India on both capital and revenue accounts. It is not enough to have economies on the revenue account only, because as Shri Morarji Desai himself has said, their scope is limited. Where the money is being lost is on extravagant expenditure; on social and developmental outlays. They have got to cut the expenditure on these. They have to limit or reduce the Fourth Plan. They have to give certain tax reliefs which are most necessary, so that the investment market may be revived. As regards investment capital, of course, in a controlled manner, foreign equity capital must flow into our country instead of Government-to-Government

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

loans; for that purpose, they have got to do away with at least two taxes which have proved burdensome on the economy. I would refer to the surtax on companies, which penalises efficiency and is the highest on the most efficient companies. Then, they have got to get rid of the annuity deposit scheme which siphons off savings from the private sector to the public sector, where the money is used inefficiently, which in other words amounts to a transfer of resources from efficient use to inefficient use, from private saving and investment to public consumption.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member may now move their cut motion to the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1966-67—in addition to those which have already been moved.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 in respect of Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to boost export after devaluation* (1)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,64,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Undesirable connections between higher Army officials and foreign embassy officials or Ambassodars.* (2)]

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,64,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Utter inefficiency shown in the production of Arms in the newly set up Ordnance Factory at Tiruchirapalli and the heavy loss incurred due to the mismanagement by the administration.* (3)]

Shri Umanath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to categorically reject the proposal of Indo-U.S. Foundation.* (5)]

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 in respect of External Affairs be ruduced by Rs. 100".

[*Extravagant expenditure of* 11:96 *lakhs incurred by providing air-conditioning facilities in connection with the Tripartite Summit Conference held at New Delhi in October, 1966.* (6)]

Shri Umanath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,39,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to scrap the scheme of introduction of electronic computors in L.I.C.* (7)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 in respect of Audit be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to restore in full the recognition of All India Audit and Accounts Association.* (8)]

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,26,000 in respect of currency and coinage be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*High cost of imported Currency Note paper for printing Notes.* (9)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,61,000 in respect of pensions and other retirement benefits be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to increase D.A. to pensioners as a result of the inordinate rise in prices of essential commodities.* (10)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Abuse of the terms of the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme of the U.S. Government and the consequent speeding of C.I.A. activities under the guise of providing technical aid then under P.L. 665 and now under PL-480.* (11)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,00,000 in respect of Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Indiscriminate raising of loans internally and externally for wasteful expenditure causing high interest liabilities, rapid pace of expansion of Treasury Bills and further spiral in prices.* (14)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,01,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Commmunity Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to enquire into the inordinate delay caused in deducting the loss sustained by the erstwhile Hyderabad State due to underselling of wheat in the year 1952-53.* (16)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,41,000 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Increase in expenditure on the Central Intelligence and the secret service which is in the nature of spying on political opponents and acting in liaison with similar services of other countries.* (17)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 in respect of Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Tour expenses of Ministers undertaken for Election purposes but indirectly accounted towards official duties.* (18)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Improvement of the working and living condition of the Police and the terms and reference of the subject referred to the Commission.* (19)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,35,000 in respect of Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Dangerous repercussions of setting up a computer centre at Delhi and*

[Shri Nambiar]

to prevent further installation of computers. (21)]

Shri Umanath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,01,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Conduct of Delhi police for interference in industrial and auction disputes.* (22)]

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,01,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Ineffectiveness of the Super Bazar in reducing the prices of essential commodities and the wasteful expenditure thereon.* (23)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,94,000 in respect of Chandigarh be reduced by Rs 100".

[*Indiscriminate expenditure on Chandigarh as a result of its being kept as a Union territory.* (24)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 51,89,000 in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Continued state of insecurity to the C.P.W D. workers and other sections of working class.* (25)]

Shri Umanath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,000 in respect of Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to take over closed textile mills.* (26)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,000 in respect of Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to revoke the order compelling textile mills to close down for an additional day in a week.* (27)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,000 in respect of Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs 100".

[*Failure to re-employ all workers in Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry, on the earlier service conditions.* (28)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,25,000 in respect of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Inordinate delay caused in the implementation of the recommendations of the Statutory Wage Board for working journalists by Bennett and Coleman Company.* (30)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 6,25,000 in respect of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to convene the promised tripartite meeting on Job Security in foreign oil companies.* (31)]

Shri Madhu Limaye: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 in respect of Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

Failure to hold inquiry into the irresponsible S.T.C. agreement with an American ladies' footwear importing firm for the supply of large quantities of sulphur, an agreement which could not be fulfilled and which resulted in loss of foreign exchange and delay in supply of sulphur to essential industries. (37)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 in respect of Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

Failure to take action against the Textile Commissioner and Joint Chief Controller of Import and Export for permitting transfer of Bombay Textile Mills' Licences to Dhanraj Mills on the road to bankruptcy and illegal amendment of these licences to include nylon filament yarn without proper authority from the licencee Mills. (38)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,64,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to prevent purchase of defective tyres imported through the S.T.C. by the Armed Forces and sending of some of these quantities to forward areas in defiance of the Army Headquarters directions.* (39)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,64,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to place before the public Gen. Henderson's report on the N.E.F.A. debacle and other relevant documents necessary to make a proper evaluation of the various factors leading to India's defeat in* 1962. (40)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not excessing Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to enforce the objective of free and compulsory primary education throughout the country even 17 years after the Constitution came into force.* (42)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to persuade the State Governments to abolish expensive, exclusive English medium and other medium 'Public' schools which perpetuate class distinction and snobbery.* (43)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to protect old temples and other places of archaeological interest and prevent pilfering of carvings and pieces of sculptures.* (44)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced Rs. 100."

[*Failure to ensure a decent salary to the primary teachers and reduce the existing gap between the pay-scales and amenities of primary teachers and those of Universities, Vice-Chancellors and other top people in the educational sphere.* (45)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

exceeding Rs. 12,39,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs 100".

[*Failure to discontinue the system of granting extension to officers against whom corruption charges have been levelled and whose conduct has not been above suspicion.* (46)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,39,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to prosecute the anti-black money drive vigorously and eliminate corruption in the investigating agencies of the Finance Ministry.* (47)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,39,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to link D.A. with cost of living index on the basis of full neutralisation.* (48)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 12,34,000 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to persuade the State Governments to abolish the C.D. Blocks or at least to reduce the excessive administrative expenditure.* (52)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 12,34,000 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to provide the necessary boring equipment to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other areas to dig wells, tube-wells, etc.* (53)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,34,000 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to provide cheap pumping sets to the farmers on a large scale to reduce their dependence on rains.* (54)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,41,000 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Failure to provide house plots to Harijans and Adibasis in Union territories and to parsuade the State Governments to do likewise* (56)]

[*Failure to probe the charges about the plot to murder the Congress President on 7th November* 1966 *in Delhi.* (57)]

[*Failure to publish the report of the Government investigating agencies on 7th November, 1966 demonstration and violence in Delhi* (58)]

[*Failure to help start prosecution against the former West Bengal Ministers in the Isaih Ban case.* (59)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,25,000 in respect of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to intervene in the Times of India dispute and take steps to lift the lock-out and bring about a settlement.* (64)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 in respect of Ministry of Transport and Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100".

]*Failure to take action against the Appejay Shipping Lines for their attempt to defraud the nation in regard to rice imports from Burma in 1961-62.* (67)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,04,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to clear up the A.I.I. administration and firmly deal with the cases of the violation of foreign exchange regulations.* (68)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,04,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100".

]*Failure to extend and strengthen the landing strip at Cochin to enable Viscounts to land there.* (69)]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I shall confine myself to Demands Nos. 5, 35, 42, 51, 123 and 130.

In Demand No. 5, an additional amount has been asked for for payment of increased dearness allowance. You would recall that when there was growing discontent among the Central Government employees throughout the country and they threatened with mass agitation throughout the country, Government at their instance appointed a commission with Shri Gajendragadkar, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as its chairman. That commission submitted an interim report. But we had submitted in the course of our evidence before that commission that this Government had miserably failed to hold the price-line and, therefore, the commission should decide on the basis of 185 points. The commission perhaps did not think it proper because they did not get a clear order from the Government, since it was not included in the terms of reference, and, therefore, they ignored that point.

Today, what is the condition of the employees? As I am speaking in this House, according to the Pay Commission formula and according to the Das Commission formula, the index has reached a level of more than 185 and that justifies an increase in dearness allowance in the form of interim relief The formula was that there should be a constant rise of ten points and there should be an average rise of ten points within a year to justify further increase in dearness allowance. Today, the index has risen by more than ten points; actually, it has risen by more than 11 points. So, I feel that there is enough justification on the part of the Central Government employees to agitate and demand a further rise in the dearness allowance. I know that the Finance Minister will immediately say that this does not take us anywhere and it is a vicious circle. I do agree but even after 20 years of Independence, Government have miserably failed to hold the price-line and to check the prices of all essential commodities including the foodgrains, and, therefore, the Central and State Government employees will be at liberty to demand more dearness allowance to make both ends meet.

So I feel that the hon. Finance Minister should announce without waiting for the Commission's final report which will be submitted in the month of May—that might be implemented after two or three months or might be amended by referring it again to it, if the Finance Minister so desires; I hope he will not tinker with the report—I have a feeling that without referring this question to the Gajendragadkar Commission, according to the previous formula, dearness allowance should be increased forthwith to avoid or avert the impending unrest in the country among Central Government employees.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

When I speak on supplementary grants, I must say something about what has happened in Kanpur. One goldsmith aged 32 years along with his wife, 25 or 23 years, committed suicide five or six days ago. He was one of the goldsmiths who became victims of this Gold Control Order. He was given an alternative job in an ordnance factory. Unfortunately, there also he suffered retrenchment with the result that he had nothing to eat either for himself or for his children, for seven days. After that, he and his wife both took poison and committed suicide.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): When he was in service, why could he not eat?

Shri S. M Banerjee: He was not elected like my hon. friend; he was defeated in his search for job. He was given a job only for six months as a casual labourer. He lost his job. He could not get employment from the employment exchange The name of the Employment Exchange should be changed if it cannot exchange a job. After waiting patiently for seven days, he committed suicide. Let us not laugh at it. If you go to Kanpur, you will find that every citizen there feels the poignancy of what has happened. There is a thin line between hunger and anger, and once they meet, there is going to be a serious condition in the country.

Therefore, I feel that all those people who were retrenched from the defence installations, who were goldsmiths, should be given some job if the Finance Minister if he is sincere in giving jobs to those who were uprooted because of the Gold Control Order.

I now come to Demand No. 35—agriculture. Much has been said about foodgrain prices and control or de-control. This Government swings between control and de-control. There is a calculated move to see that control is lifted and statutory rationing dispensed with. I do not stand for rationing; I do not stand for control. But whether there will be any control on prices is the main question. Government should think twice before taking a decision on this subject. They should have the unanimous opinion of all MPs before taking a decision, because I know there is pressure from the big monopolists that control should be lifted from every item including foodgrains.

Then I must refer to Demand No. 51—privy purses. This is a very sore point I want to know whether it is a fact that some ex-rulers have written to Government that they do not want the privy purses and privileges. If they have done so, I welcome it. But even without that, I have to say this. I have seen the list of privy purses and privileges given to one family in Rajasthan, that of the Maharaja of Jaipur. It was recently published. I was surprised to see that such advantages and privileges should given to one family. Can we afford this in a country which is full of poverty and unemployment? Can this Government possibly spend so much to maintain a particular family, its lands, its cars, its horses and polo pony? There is a big list of privileges maintained by them.

Then I come to the question of loans and advances by the Central Government to various States. I asked a question here whether it is a fact that the ex-Finance Minister promised the ex-Chief Minister of UP an amount of Rs. 3½ crores for raising the dearness allowance of its employees. The reply was no. Hon. Mr. Pant also replied that there was no such proposal. A proposal was mooted in the month of July, 1966 which was turned down by the Central Government. The ex-Chief Minister of U.P. is fortunately or unfortunately a member of this House today, and I would request that she should make a statement on this that definitely it was said to the ex-Chief Minister of U.P. that she would be

given Rs. 3½ crores. They asked her to prune her own plans, to forego certain projects and said that it would be compensated by the Centre. I want a clear reply from the Central Government, from the Finance Minister, as to what will be the fate of those government employees who were assured that there would be parity between the Central Government and State Government employees in the matter of dearness allowance. If they do not get anything from the Centre, I do not know what is going to happen to them.

Lastly, about the commuted value of pensions. The All-India Pensioners' Association throughout the country have been demanding some rise in their pension. They are getting Rs. 20, Rs. 30 or Rs 40, and we were assured in this House by all the previous Finance Ministers and the present Finance Minister also that something would be done to better the lot of the pensioners.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

So, I demand that there should be some rise in the quantum of pension and that dearness allowance should be given to those pensioners who are drawing a pension up to Rs. 300 or Rs. 350, because the time has come when you do not expect the pensioners to continue with that meagre pension.

An argument may be advanced that after all the pensioners have sons, there will be so many people to earn, but nowadays it is very difficult for a son to feed his father, or a father to feed his son, unless both get something.

With these words, I request the hon. hon. Finance Minister to make an announcement here and now when he replies, that the dearness allowance will be increased for the Central Government employees, because all the conditions laid down by the Das Commission or the Second Pay Commssion have been fulfilled. If it is not increased, I am afraid there is going to be serious trouble among the Central Government employees.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : जनाब मैं कट मोशन लाने का आम तौर पर आदी नहीं हूं । मेरे पांच वर्ष गुजर गए दूसरे हाउस में, मैं ने बजट के मामले में हमेशा ही सरकार की हिमायत की । लेकिन इस हाउस की चूंकि ट्रेडीशंस कुछ ऐसी हैं कि चाहे इंडिपेंडेंट कांग्रेस और तमाम पार्टियों को हरा कर आये उस के लिए मौका नहीं है कि वह अपने विचार इस शानदार हाउस के सामने रख सके । इसलिए मैंने कटमोशन दी कि बाई वे आफ राइट में खड़ा हो जाऊंगा और खड़े होकर अपनी बात कह सकूंगा । मेरी अर्ज यह है कि मैंने मोरारजी भाई को बड़े ठंडे दिल से सुना । मुझे रंज है कि गांधी वादी होते हुए और एक शानदार नेता होते हुए जिन्होंने कामराज स्कीम के तहत अपनी आज्ञाकारी की थी और आज वह फिर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बन कर आए हैं तो मेरा यकीन था कि वह इस हाउस को कान्फिडेंस में लेंगे और जो देश में इस वक्त एकोनामिक स्थिति है जो इस वक्त फूड के मामले में फूड के मौजूद होने में जो सच्ची बात है, जिस तरह से आज डीवैल्यूएशन से हमारे देश का विकास कम हुआ है और न सिर्फ यह कि बजाहिर तो पाच से साढे सात रुपये डालर के लिए लेकिन यहां आम मार्केट में, चोर बाजारी में वह 17 ० का और जिस दाम में यह चीनी और दूसरी चीजें बाहर भेजते हैं तकरीबन उस में 25 रुपये पड़ जाते है, यह मै समझता था कि यह इसको खुले तौर से स्वीकार करेंगे लेकिन इन्होंने ऐसा नही किया । क्यों नहीं किया ? क्योंकि जब इन्दिरा जी पार्टी लीडर चुनी गई थीं तो इन्होने कहा था कि इन के सिर पर हमने कांटों का ताज रखा है, हम चाहते हैं कि सब इनकी मदद करें । मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बन कर अपने गले में उस्तरों की माला डाली है । सांप निकल गया लकीर पीटा करो । आज

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दर]

देश की हालत क्या है ? हकीकत यह है कि आपको देश वालो को कहना चाहिए कि इस वक्त हमारे पास गल्ला इतना नही है कि जो पूरे तौर पर एक एक व्यक्ति गरीब और अमीर खा सके । आप नवजवानो से कहे कि वह हफ्ते मे कम से कम तीन दिन मे तीन फाके जरूर करे एक एक वक्त का खाना गरीबो की जो आज बिहार मे हालत है, जो आज केरल मे हालत है, , उनको पूरे तौर पर मीट कर सके और सोशलिज्म आये। सोशलिज्म इस तरह से नही आयेगा कि आप चन्द चपरासियो को निकाल दे, चन्द पटवारियो को निकाल दे, चन्द छोटे अफसरो को निकाल दे। आप जानते हैं कि एक के ऊपर एक अफसर चढे हुए हैं। वह इस हालत मे है कि उन को जो बाबा आदम के वक्त का तरीका था उस से आप नही हटा सके वरना यह नामुमकिन हैं कि आफिसर्स को दो घटे भी बैठकर फिर सिगरेट पीने या काफी पीने का मौका मिले और आये वक्त कही टी के लिए उठ जाय कही मीटिंग का नाम लेकर कोई मिलने को जाय तो उस से मिलने के बजाय काफी का या सिगार का कश ले।

आज देश की हालत ऐसी है, जहा तक फूड का सवाल है देश इस वक्त न सिर्फ अमेरिका का मोहताज है बल्कि जो अमेरिका इस बात का दावेदार है कि वह डेमोक्रेसी का अलमबरदार है उस ने इस मौके पर उसी डेमोक्रेसी को सैबोटेज करने के लिए अपना रुपया खर्च किया और न सिर्फ उन्होने किया बल्कि उन के चाहने वाले जो इडस्ट्रअलिस्टस है, आज काग्रेस वाले अपने सीने पर हाथ रखकर कहे कि जो करोडो रुपया एलेक्शन मे खर्च हुआ क्या उस का किसी रजिस्टर म इन्दराज है, उस का किसी इडास्ट्रअलिस्ट के यहा इन्दराज है ? यही हाल स्वतत्र पार्टी का है और दागर पाटयो का मुझे माफ करें तो उन का भी यही हाल है . . . (व्यवधान)

मैं इंडिपेंडेंट आया। दस हजार 9 सौ कुछ रुपये मैं ने खर्च किए। मेरा कोई दफ्तर न था कोई मेरे पास बोटर्स लिस्ट न थी, कोई एजेंट न थे, कोई वर्कर्स मेरे पास न थे। मैं ने सिर्फ यह कहा कि यह वह सोबर अब्दुल गनी है जिस ने पार्लियामेंट मे अपनी सोबर आवाज उठायी है और जिस ने शानदार रेकार्ड कायम किया है हाउस मे । . . . . (व्यवधान)

मैं समझता था कि आप बजाय बोलने के, अगर आप मे जरा सी भी हिम्मत है तो आप जरा सोचिए कि आप किस गाधी बाबा के नाम पर बैठे हुए हैं? आप के प्रेसीडेंट हारे, आप के जनरल सेक्रेटरी हारे, आप के फाइनेस सेक्रेटरी हारे और उस के बाद भी आप यहा बैठे हुए है। क्या आप हुकूमत करने के लायक है ? किसी भी दश की कोई भी बाइज्जत पार्टी, कोई भी खुद्दार पार्टी ऐसा नही कर सकती। चैम्बरलेन गए, सारी पार्टी गई । लेकिन एक आप है जो बैठे हुए है। आप जानते है कि आप के जो गुनाह है, आप के जो ऐब हैं, आप ने जो जरायम किए हैं जिन का प्रकाश होगा उडीसा म, बगाल मे, करल म और दूसरी जगहो पर, आप डरते है कि अगर हमने गद्दिया छाड़ी तो यह हमारे जो ऐब और गुनाह है वह सामने आयेगे क्योकि जनाब-आला, मैं अर्ज करू कि इन के जिम्मे कुछ मुर्दा साप इन के गले पडे हुए हैं, इन्होने खुद कुछ बडे बडे लोगो को एब्यूज आफ पावर के जुर्म मे निकाला है, उन को हटाया हैं चीफ मिनिस्टर के पद से लेकिन सारी आर्गेनाइजेशन उन की झोली मे डाल दिया। इस का नतीजा तो . . . .(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्वाइट आफ आर्डर.....

श्री अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं जानता हूं, आप मुझको कहेंगे कि बजट पर मैं ने कुछ नहीं कहा। बजट के लिए यह जरूरी है कि..... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Hon'ble Member may resume his seat. A point of order has been raised.

श्री अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं जानता हूं कि इन में यह हिम्मत नहीं है कि यह मेरी बात सुन सकें। सुन इसलिए नहीं सकेंगे कि.. (व्यवधान) .. ..देखिए, ... घबडाइए नही अभी तो हरयाने में हुआ. . . . (व्यवधान) ....फिर यहां होगा, तब आप देखिएगा..... .....

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से आप के द्वारा यह कहना चाहती हूं कि कट मोशन में यह बाते नही बोली जातीं।.....

श्री अब्दुल ग़नी डार : मैं मानता हूं तारकेश्वरी जी ने जो फरमाया है, आखिर एक पुराना इन का साथी हू मैं जानता हूं..... (व्यवधान)... .... लेकिन इस के यह माने नहीं हैं कि स्वीकर साहब आपने हाथ बंधे हुए पायें कि एक इंडिपेंडेंट के लिए मौका नही है, सेक्रेटरी भी अपने हाथ बंधे हुए पाये, एक इंडिपेंडेंट को मौका न मिल सके। .....(व्यवधान)

यह आप बजट क्या लाये हैं? क्या बजट इसलिए लाये हैं कि लोगों को भूखा मार दिया जाये? क्या बजट आप लाये है कि किसी तरह खुदा ने बारिश नहीं की तो आपने कितने ट्यूबवैल इस लिए बनाये कि सरकारी पैमाने पर इर्रीगेशन हो सके? माइनर इर्रीगेशन स्कीम्स के लिए कितने ट्यूबवैल लगाये गये?..... (व्यवधान) .... आप बजट की बात करते हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि गांधी जी जिनका कि आप लोग चेला होने का दम भरते हैं, आज गांधी जी के ऐसे कितने ही चेले हैं जिनके मुंह पर स्याही मली हुई है। ऐसे एक आध मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं है बल्कि पचासों मिन्स्टिर्स इस किस्म मिलेंगे। आप के श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के मुताल्लिक़ क्या हुआ? आप क्या कोई इनक्वायरी कराने को तैयार है? आपके मनुभाई शाह ने जिन्होंने करोड़ों रुपये के लाइसेंस दिये बगैर किलएरेंस सर्टिफिकेट के तो क्या आप उस की इनक्वायरी कराने के लिए तैयार है?

देश का बजट बनाने के लिए जरूरी है कि मंत्रिमंडल एक टीम की तरह से हो। अब हालत यह है कि कैबिनेट के एक भाई श्री अशोक मेहता का मुंह मशरिक की तरफ़ है तो कैबनेट के दूसरे साथी मेरे भाई श्री मुरार जी देसाई का मुंह मगरिब की तरफ़ है। जहां इस तरह से अलगाव हों वह हमारे सामने क्या बजट लायेगे?....(व्यवधान) वह सही फरमाते हैं कि वह बजट लाये है। मैं मानता कि बजट बेशक वह लाये है लेकिन इससे कितने बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा? इस बजट मे ऐसा कौन सा आइटम है जिसके जरिये वह देश में से बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर सकते हैं? मेरे दोस्त यह भी बतलाये कि बजट में वह कौन सा आइटम है जिस में उन्होंने गुंजाइश रक्खी है कि जो बारिश नहीं हुई, खुश्कशाली हुई तो उस के लिए माइनर इर्रीगेशन का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं? मुझे इस बात का भी सदमा है कि अपोजीशन के महान नेताओं ने भी आज के बदले हुए हालात को नहीं समझा। उन्होंने यह नहीं समझा कि अब वह पहले वाला अपोजीशन नही रहा है। आज अपोजीशन आठ स्टेट्स मे गवर्नमेंट में बदल गया है। आज अपोजीशन वालों की केरल में, मद्रास म में, बंगाल मे, उड़ीसा में, बिहार में, हरियाणा म और राजस्थान मे मेजारिटी है और वह ट्रेजरी

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दर]

बैंचेज पर है और इस लिए आज उनकी बडी जिम्मेदारी है । अभी जब श्री बाजपेयी हुकूमत के खिलाफ नो कौनफिडैंस मोशन लाये तो मैं खून के आसू रोया कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नही समझे हैं और वह और वह वही सन् 57 और 62 वाला अपोजीशन समझते हैं लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि तब और अब के अपोजीशन मे बहुत फर्क हो गया है । पहले और जमाना था और आज और ही जमाना है। इसलिए मैं तवक्को करता हूं कि अपोजीशन के नेता लोग मिल कर जिम्मेदारी के साथ पूरे मसले पर गौर करेंगे । वे नसिर्फ उन आठ स्टेटो के बारे मे देखेंगे कि उन पर इस बजट का क्या असर पड़ता है जहा कि गैर काग्रेसी हुकूमते चल रही है बल्कि वह पूरे देश के बारे में भी देखेंगे कि इस बजट का क्या असर पड रहा है? मै यह समझता था कि वह हमे बुलायेंगे, बुला कर मशविरा करेंगे क्योकि हो सकता है किआज जो सरकारी पार्टी यहा पर है वह कल माइनारिटी मे हो कर अपोजीशन मे जा सकती है और आज अपोजीशन बचेज पर बैठने वालो पर सरकार की जिम्मेदारी आ सकती है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हम सब को बुलाकर आपस मे मशविरा करते और सोचते कि किस तरीके से हम मिल कर देश को मुसीबतो से बचा सकते है? मुझे रंज है कि डा० लोहिया मौजूद हैं, मसानी जी मौजूद है, बाजपेयी जी है और डागे साहब है उन को आपस में मिलकर और बातचीत करके कोई हल निकालना चाहिए था. . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member resume his seat. His time is up.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Thank you very much. अगर यही जरा पोलाइटली कहा जाता तो अच्छा रहता बहरहाल आप जो चाहें कह सकते हैं, पूरी पावर्स और डिस्क्रिशन आप के पास हैं। आपके बड़े राइट्स हैं। पहले चेयरमैन साहब ने भी ऐसे ही कहा था जैसे मैं शागिर्द हूं और वह मास्टर है। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके ऐसा न कीजिए क्योकि मैं पुराना हूं.....

Mr. Chairman: It s a question of maintaining order. As you are an old, experienced Member, you should also help the chair to maintain the decorum and dignity of the House."

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee (Howrah): —And not to indulge in irrelevant talk.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दर: जनाब चेयरमैन साहब मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का यह मौका दिया। बस एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा । मेरी इस वक्त यह दरख्वास्त है कि बजट के लिए यह बडा जरूरी है और इस वक्त श्री मुरार जी देसाई को देखना होगा कि किस तरीके से ऐसे वक्त पर जब कि देश ऐन तबाही के दहाने पर खडा है आफिशिएयल और अपोजीशन पार्टीज मिल कर अपने देश को बचा सकती है तो उसे जरूर बचाये। इन्हे डरना नही चाहिए । शायद यह और हम दोनों यहा मरे पडे हो और यहां मिलिटरी का राज्य हो। याद रखिये कि जब देश भूखा मरेगा कोई दुनिया की ताकत इस हमारी डेमोक्रेसी को बचा नहीं सकेगी। इस डेमोक्रेसी को जो कि अमरीका सैबोटैज कर रहा है अगर देश भूखा मरा तो दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत उसे बचा नही सकेगी। लिहाजा एक हो कर चले अजीज के तमाम मसाइल हल करना जरूरी है।

شری عبدالغنی در (کوکانوں): جناب

میں کسی موشن لانے کا عام طور پر عادی نہیں ہوں - میرے ۵ برس گزر گئے دوسرے ہاؤس میں میں نے بجٹ کے معاملے میں ہمیشہ ہی سرکار کی حمائت کی - لیکن اس

کہ جب اندرا جی پارٹی لیڈر چنی گئی تھیں تو انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ ان کے سر پر ہمارے کانٹوں کا تاج رکھا ہے۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ سب ان کی مدد کریں - میں مراراجی بھائی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے فائنانس منسٹر بن کر اپنے گلے میں استروں کی مالا ڈالی ہے - سانپ نکل گیا لکیر پیٹتا کرو - آج دیش کی حالت کیا ہے - حقیقت یہ ہے کہ آپ کو دیش والوں کو کہنا چاہئے کہ اس وقت ہمارے پاس غلہ اتنا نہیں ہے کہ جو پورے طور پر ایک ایک ویکتی غریب و امیر کھا سکے - آپ نوجوانوں سے کہیں کہ وہ ہفتہ میں کم سے کم تین دن میں تین فاقے ضرور کریں ایک ایک وقت کا کھانا غریبوں کی جو آج بہاو میں حالت ہے جو آج کیرل میں حالت ہے ان کو پورے طور پر سمجھ کرسکیں اور سوشلزم آئے - سوشلزم اس طرح سے نہیں آئیگا کہ آپ چند چپراسیوں کو نکالدیں - چند چھوٹے افسروں کو نکالدیں - چند پٹواریوں کو نکال دیں - آپ جانتے ہیں کہ ایک کے اوپر ایک افسر چڑھے ہوے ہیں - وہ اس حالت میں ہیں کہ ان کو جو بابا آدم کے وقت کا طریقہ تھا اس سے آپ نہیں ہٹا سکے - ورنہ یہ ناممکن ہے کہ آفیسرز کو ہو گھنٹے بھی بیٹھکر پھر سکریٹ یا کافی پینے کا موقعہ ملے اور آے وقت کہیں ٹی کے لئے اٹھ جائیں - کہیں میٹنگ کا نام ہاؤس کی چونکہ ٹریڈیشنس کچھ ایسی ہیں کہ چاہے کوئی اپوزیشن کانگریس اور تمام پارٹیوں کو ہراکر آئے اس کے لئے موقع نہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنے وچار اس شاندار ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھ سکے اس لئے میں نے کل موشن دی کہ بائی وے آف رائٹ کہرا ہو جاونگا اور کھڑے ہوکر اپنی بات کہ سکونگا - میری عرض یہ ہے کہ میں نے مراراجی بھائی کو بڑے تھلتے دل سے سنا - مجھے رنج ہے کہ گاندھی وادی ہوے ہوئے اور ایک شاندار لیڈر ہوتے ہوئے جنہوں نے کامراج سکیم کے تحت آگھاکاری کی تھی اور آج وہ پھر فائنانس منسٹر بن کر آئے ہیں تو میرا یقین تھا کہ وہ اس ہاؤس کو کانفیڈینس میں لینگے اور جو دیش میں اس وقت بامک ستھتی ہے جو اس وقت فوڈ کے معاملے میں فوڈ کے موجود ہونے میں جو سچی بات ہے جس طرح سے آج فی ویلوایشن سے ہمارے دیش کا وکاس کم ہوا ہے اور نہ صرف یہ کو بظاہر تو پانچ سے ساڑھے سات روپیہ ڈالر کے کئے لیکن یہاں عام مارکیٹ میں چور بازاری میں وہ ۱۷ روپیہ کا ہے اور جس دام میں یہ چیلی اور دوسری چیزیں باہر بھیجتے ہیں تقریباً اس میں ۲۵ روپیہ پڑ جاتے ہیں - یہ میں سمجھتا تھا کہ یہ اس کو کھلے طور پر سویکار کرینگے لیکن انہوں نے ایسا نہیں کیا - کہیں نہیں کہا - کہیں

تھا کہ آپ بجائے بولنے کے اگر آپ
میں ذرا سی بھی ہمت ہے تو آپ
ذرا سوچئے کہ آپ کس گاندھی بابا
کے نام پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - آپ کے
پریزیڈنٹ ہارے - آپ کے جنرل
سیکریٹری ہارے - آپ کے نائنیس
سیکرٹری ہارے اور اس کے بعد بھی
آپ یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - کیا آپ
حکومت کرنے کے لائق ہیں - کسی
بھی دیش کی کوئی بھی اپوزیشن پارٹی
کوئی بھی خوددار پارٹی ایسا نہیں
کر سکتی - آپ جانتے ہیں چیمبر
لین گئے - ساری پارٹی گئی - لیکن
ایک آپ ہیں جو بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں -
آپ جانتے ہیں کہ آپ کے جو گناہ
ہیں آپ کے جو عیب ہیں آپ نے
جو جرائم کئے ہیں، جن کا پرکاش
ہوگا ازیسے میں، بلکال میں، کیرل میں
اور دوسری جگہوں پر آپ ڈرتے ہیں
کہ اگر ہم نے گدیاں چھوڑیں تو یہ
ہمارے جو عیب اور گناہ ہیں وہ
سامنے آجائیں گے کیونکہ جناب والا میں
عرض کروں کہ سانپ ان
کے گلے میں پڑے ہوئے ہیں -
انہوں نے خود کچھ بڑے بڑے لوگوں
کو ابیوز آف پاور کے جرم میں نکالا
ہے - ان کو ہٹایا ہے - چیف منسٹر
کے بعد سے لیکن ساری آرگنائزیشن
ان کی جھولی میں ڈال دیا - اس کا
نتیجہ تو... (ویودھان)

[شری عبدالغنی ڈر]

لیکر کوئی ملنے کو جائے تو اس سے
ملنے کے بجائے کافی کا یا سگار کا
تھن لیں - آج دیش کی حالت
ایسی ہے جہاں تک فوڈ کا سوال ہے
دیش اس وقت نہ صرف امریکہ کا
محتاج ہے بلکہ جو امریکہ اس بات
کا دعوےدار ہے کہ وہ ڈیموکریسی کا
علمبردار ہے اس نے اس موقعہ پر
اسی ڈیموکریسی کو سبوتاج کرنے کے
لئے اپنا پیسہ خرچ کیا اور نہ صرف
انہوں نے کیا بلکہ ان کے چاہنے والے
جو انڈسٹریلسٹس ہیں آج کانگریس
والے اپنے سینے پر ہاتھ رکھ کر کہیں
کہ جو کروڑوں روپیہ الیکشن میں
خرچ ہوا کیا اس کا کسی رجسٹر میں
اندراج ہے اس کا کسی انڈسٹریلسٹ
کے یہاں اندراج ہے - سوتنتر پارٹی کا
ہے اور اگر دیگر پارٹیوں کا مجھے
معاف کریں تو ان کا بھی یہی حال
ہے.....(ویودھان).....
میں الیکشن ایجنٹ آیا - دس ہزار نو سو
کچھ روپے میں نے خرچ کئے میرا
کوئی دفتر نہ تھا - کوئی میرے پاس
ووٹرس لسٹ نہ تھی - کوئی الیکشن ایجنٹ
نہ تھے - کوئی ورکرس میرے پاس نہ
تھے - میں نے صرف یہ کہا کہ یہ وہ
سوبو عبدالغنی ہے جس نے پارلیمنٹ
میں اپنی آواز اٹھائی ہے اور
جس نے شاندار ریکارڈ قائم کیا ہے
ہاؤس میں - (ویودھان) میں سمجھتا

ندھے ہوئے پائیں کہ ایک انڈیپینڈینٹ کو موقعہ نہ مل سکے.....
(ویودھان).....

یہ آپ بجٹ کیا لائے ہیں - بجٹ اس لئے لائے ہیں کہ لوگوں کو بھوکھا مار دیا جائے کیا بجٹ آپ لائے ہیں کہ کس طرح خدا نے بارش نہیں کی تو آپ نے کتنے ٹیوب ویل اس لئے بنائے جس سے کہ سرکاری پیمانے پر اری گیشن ہو سکے مائنر اری گیشن اسکیموں کے لئے کتنے ٹیوب ویل لگائے گئے....(ویودھان) آپ بجٹ کی بات کرتے ہیں تو میں کہونگا کہ گاندھی جی جن کا کہ آپ لوگ چیلا ہونے کا دم بھرتے ہیں آج گاندھی جی کے ایسے کتنے ہی چیلے ہیں جن کے کہ منہہ پر سیاہی ملی ہوئی ہے - ایسے ایک آدھ منسٹر یا چیف منسٹر نہیں ہیں بلکہ پچاسوں منسٹرس اس قسم کے ملینگے - آپ کے شری سبرامنیم کے متعلق کیا ہوا - آپ کیا کوئی انکوائری کرانے کو تیار ہیں - آپ کے منو بھائی شاہ نے جنہوں نے کہ کروڑوں زیپٹے کے لائسنس دئیے بغیر کلیئرینس سرٹیفکٹ کے تو کیا آپ اس کی انکوائری کرانے کے لئے تیار ہیں -

دیش کا بجٹ بنانے کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ منٹریمنڈل ایک ٹیم کی طرح سے ہو - اب حالت یہ ہے کہ

ایک مانیہ سدسیہ : پوائنٹ آف اوڈر...

شری عبدالغنی در : میں جانتا ہوں آپ مجھہ کو کہینگے کہ بجٹ پر میں نے کچھہ نہیں کہا - بجٹ کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ—(ویودھان)

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member may resume his seat. A point of order has been raised.

شری عبدالغنی در: میں جانتا ہوں کہ ان میں یہ ہمت نہیں ہے کہ یہ میری بات سن سکیں - سن اس لئے نہیں سکینگے کہ.....(ویودھان) دیکھئے گبرائیے نہیں - ابھی تو ہریانہ میں ہوا.....(ویودھان) پھر یہاں ہوگا تب آپ دیکھئے گا

شریمتی تارکیشوری سنہا : ادھیکش مہودے - میں مانیہ سدسیہ سے آپ کے دوارہ یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ کٹ موشن میں یہ باتیں نہیں بولی جاتیں -

شری عبدالغنی در : میں مانتا ہوں تارکیشوری جی نے جو فرما ہے آخر ایک پرانا ان کا ساتھی ہوں میں جانتا ہوں.....(ویودھان).....
لیکن اس کے یہ معنی نہیں کہ سپیکو صاحب اپنے ہاتھہ بندھے ہوئے پائیں کہ ایک انڈیپینڈینٹ کے لئے موقعہ نہیں ہے - سیکریٹری بھی اپنے ہاتھہ

[شری عبدالغنی در]

شری واجپئی حکومت کے خلاف تو کانفیڈیرس موشن لائے تو میں خون کے آنسو روپا کہ وہ اپنی ذمہداری کو سمجھے ہیں اور وہ وہی سنہ ۵۷ اور ۶۲ والا اپوزیشن سمجھتے ہیں لیکن ان کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ تب اور اب کے اپوزیشن میں بہت فرق ہو گیا ہے - پہلے اور زمانہ تھا اور آج اور ہی زمانہ ہے - اس لئے میں توقع کرتا ہوں کہ اپوزیشن کے نیتا لوگ مل کر ذمہداری کے ساتھ پورے مسئلے پر غور کریںگے - وہ یہ صرف ان ۸ اسٹیٹوں کے بارے میں دیکھیںگے کہ ان پر اس بجٹ کا کیا اثر پڑتا ہے جہاں کہ غیر کانگریس حکومتیں چل رہی ہیں بلکہ وہ پورے دیش کے بارے میں بھی دیکھیںگے کہ اس بجٹ کا کیا اثر پڑ رہا ہے - میں یہ بات سمجھتا تھا کہ وہ ہمیں بلائینگے- بلا کر مشورہ کرینگے کیونکہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ آج جو سرکاری پارٹی یہاں پر ہے وہ کل مائنارٹی پارٹی میں ہوکر اپوزیشن میں جا سکتی ہے اور آج اپوزیشن بینچوں پر بیٹھنے والوں پر سرکار کی ذمہداری آ سکتی ہے - ضرورت اس بات کی تھی کہ ہم سب کو بلا کر آپس میں مشورہ کرتے اور سوچتے کہ کس طریقے سے ہم مل کر دیش کو مصیبتوں سے بچا سکتے ہیں - مجھے رنج ہے کہ ڈاکٹر لوہیا موجود ہیں مہانی جی موجود ہیں - واجپئی جی ہیں اور ڈانگے کمیونسٹ کے ایک بھائی شری اشوک مہتا کا سنبھ مشرق کی طرف ہے تو کمیونسٹ کے دوسرے ساتھی میرے بھائی شری مرار جی دیسائی کا سنبھ مغرب کی طرف ہے - جہاں اس طرح سے الگاؤ ہو وہ ہمارے سامنے کیا بجٹ لائینگے...(ویپوندھان) وہ صحیح فرماتے ہیں کہ وہ بجٹ لائے ہیں - میں مانتا ہوں کہ بجٹ بیشک وہ لائے ہیں لیکن اس سے کتنے بیروزگار لوگوں کو روزگار ملیگا - اس بجٹ میں ایسا کون سا آئٹم ہے جس کے ذریعہ وہ دیش میں سے بیروزگاری کو ختم کر سکتے ہیں - میرے یہ بھی بتلائیں کہ بجٹ میں وہ کون سا آئٹم ہے جس میں انہوں نے گنجائش رکھی ہے کہ جو بارش نہیں ہوئی خشک سالی ہوئی تو اس کے لئے مائنر اپریگیشن کا انتظام کر رہے ہیں - مجھے اس بات کا بھی صدمہ ہے کہ اپوزیشن کے مہان نیتاؤں نے بھی آج کے بدلے ہوئے حالات کو نہیں سمجھا - انہوں نے یہ نہیں سمجھا کہ اب وہ پہلے والا اپوزیشن نہیں رہا ہے - آج اپوزیشن ۸ اسٹیٹس میں گورنمنٹ میں بدل گیا ہے - آج اپوزیشن والوں کی کیرل میں، مدراس میں، اڑیسہ میں، بہار میں، ہریانہ میں اور راجستھان میں سنجارتی ہے اور وہ ایک ذمیداری بینچوں پر ہیں اور اس لئے آج ان کی بڑی بھاری ذمہداری ہے - ابھی جب

صاحب ھیں ان کو آپس میں مل کر اور بات چیت کرکے کوئی حل نکالنا چاھئے تھا.....(ویوندھان)

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. member resume his seat? His time is up.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Thank you very much.

اگر یہی ذرا پولائتی کہا جاتا تو اچھا رھتا - بہر حال آپ جو چاھیں کہہ سکتے ھیں بڑی پاورس اور ڈسکریشن آپ کے پاس ھیں - آپ کے بڑے رائٹس ھیں - پہلے چیرمین صاحب نے بھی ایسے ھی کہا تھا جیسے میں شاگرد ھوں اور وہ ٹیچر ھیں - اس لئے مہربانی کرکے ایسا نہ کہیئے کیونکہ میں پرانا ھوں....

Mr. Chairman: It is a question of maintaining order. As you are an old, experienced Member, you should also help the Chair to maintain the decorum and dignity of the House."

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: And not to indulge in irrelevant talk.

شری عبدالغنی ڈار: جناب چیرمین صاحب میں آپ کا بڑا مشکور ھوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا یہ موقع دیا - بس ایک آخری بات کہہ کر بیٹھ جاؤنگا - میری اس وقت یہ درخواست ھے کہ بجٹ کے لئے یہ بڑا ضروری ھے اور اس وقت ھمیں مرار جی دیسائی کو دیکھنا ھوگا کہ کس طریقے سے ایسے وقت پر جب کہ دیش عین تباھی کے دھانے پر کھڑا ھے افیشنل اور اپوزیشن پارٹیز مل کر بچا سکتی ھیں تو اسے ضرور بچائیں - انہیں ڈرنا نہیں چاھئے - شاید یہ اور ھم دونوں یہاں سرے پڑے ھوں اور یہاں ملیٹری کا راج ھو - یاد رکھیئے کہ جب دیش بھوکا مریگا کوئی دنیا کی طاقت اس ھماری قیمتی کوسمی کو بچا نہیں سکیگی - اس قیموکریسی کو جو کہ امریکہ سپورٹ کر رھا ھے اگر دیش بھوکا مرا تو دنیا کی کوئی بھی طاقت اسے بچا نہیں سکیگی - لہذا ایک ھوکر وطن عزیز کے تمام مسائل حل کرنے ضروری ھیں -

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members who have participated in this debate and for points they made and the suggestions they offered. Strictly speaking, a debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants does not permit references either to the original demands except by way of clarification or a discussion on the basic policies underlying those demands. But I am new to this side of the House and my sympathy lies with those who, when they could not get a chance in the general debate, utilised the opportunity to express themselves during this discussion At any rate, I have tried to profit from all that they have said, but I think it will be impossible for me in the short time I have at my disposal to reply to the various points raised in detail.

The first point I wish to make is that while this Appropriation Bill provides for an issue of Rs. 1592 crores and odd from out of the Consolidated Fund of India, in actual fact, the gross requirements are only of the order of Rs. 451.5 crores except under Treasury Bills. The requirements on revenue account are Rs. 164.5 crores, on capital account Rs. 60.98 crores, on loans and advances Rs. 188.5 crores and on repayment of Debt Rs. 1178.87 crores. Out of this Rs. 1178.87 crores, the bulk is required for notional discharge of Treasury Bills and that is

[Shri K. C. Pant]

covered when these Bills are re-invested. Therefore, the actual requirement under Repayment of Debt is only of the order of Rs. 37.5 crores. Adding up these figures, one gets a gross requirement of Rs. 451.5 crores.

Rs. 67.7 crores are recoverable by way of receipts, recoveries, adjustments, surrenders etc. Hence the net outgo would be of the order of Rs. 383.8 crores. I think it would interest the House to have a very brief look at the break-up of this Rs. 384 crores, which is as follows: Transfer to States Rs. 177 crores, interest and debt repayment charges Rs. 85 crores, transfers to IFC and public sector undertakings Rs. 47 crores, defence Rs. 34 crores and miscellaneous notably P&T, CPWD, Farakka and dearness allowance Rs. 41 crores. I shall not burden the House with more figures.

Various members have spoken on their cut motions. I wonder if it will be possible for me to deal with each and every one of them, but I shalll certainly try to deal with as many of them as I can. Cut motion No. 15 by Mr. Deb refers to "Desirability of more central assistance to the State of Orissa to meet the drought situation in some districts." Before I give the facts, may I say that Mr Deb's fear that the political complexion of the State Government has anything to do with out decision at the centre about the quantum of assistance that we give it is unfounded?

I hope that the facts and figures that I now place before the House will convince him of my statement. Sir, relief measures in connection with drought conditions are primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Nevertheless, recognising the actute drought conditions that arose in 1965-66 assistance has been sanctioned to the State from time to time, as also to other States which have suffered from the same actute conditions. Rs. 45 lakhs was provided in the last financial year. Teh total assistance given in this financial year so far amounts to Rs. 9 crores. The drought conditions in the current year are, according to the State Government's own estimates, confined to certain limited pockets and relief measures on this account are not likely to be substantial. The large scale expenditure is mainly on account of the continuance of relief operations started last year and it will be noted that almost the entire expenditure has been supported by central assistance. In addition, assistance to the extent of Rs. 85 lakhs has been given to Orissa Government to intensify agricultural programmes in order to secure additional production in areas where this can be achieved. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that after this explanation my hon friend will not find it necessary to press his cut motion.

Then he referred to his cut motion No. 29—the need for flood protection embankments along the Brahmani river in Orissa. The Brahmani is an inter-State river draining parts of Bihar and Orissa States. Some flood protection measures such as flood embankments, closing of spills channels, construction of spurs, sluices etc., have already been undertaken and are continuing in the Fourth Plan. The Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee in their report submitted in 1962 have examined the flood problem of Brahmani river and have recommended construction of new embankments raising and strengthening of existing embankments and provision of sluices, escapes, etc., These are being undertaken by the State Government, who are responsible for the planning and execution of flood control schemes. In view of this explanation I hope he will not find it necessary to press his cut motion.

Then, he referred to the short wave transmitter for Cuttack. In doing so, while speaking, he mentioned the fact that if there was any difficulty in setting up a short wave transmitter because of the international agency which assigns the short waives to various countries, he would be quite happy if a medium wave transmitter was.

set up. Well, I am glad to be able to inform my hon. friend that the broadcasting facilities in the State of Orissa are proposed to be augmented during the Fourth Five Year Plan and among the provisions that have been made is the installation of a 100 k.w. medium waive transmitter at a suitable place. Rs. 57.5 lakhs Plan provision has been made for this. In addition to that, Rs. 47 lakhs has been provided for construction of permanent studios and office accommodation at Cuttack with auxiliary studios at Bhuvaneshwar, and Rs. 8 lakhs for conversion of auxiliary transmitting centres at Sambalpur and Jeypore into partial programme originating centres. However, I may state here that in setting up new transmitter stations priority has been given to the schemes meant for border and transborder coverage, and this is because of the hostile attitude of our neighbours Pakistan and China. Therefore, the other schemes in the Fourth Plan for internal coverage will be taken up subsequently. As such, it will not be possible to commission into service the 100 MW transmitter at Cuttack before 1970-71.

17.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye referred to various points. He stated that since he did not get a chance in the general debate he would make a general speech and he did so. But I would find it rather difficult to meet all the points of a general nature that he has raised. I shall confine myself to the few specific points which he has raised.

He referred in particular to the provision of additional irrigation facilities in Bihar. In that connection, more than 100 rigs have been despatched to Bihar and the Centre and the State Government have been continuously in touch quite often, discussing this matter and the demand of Bihar has been fully satisfied. The Bihar Government has no grievance on this score. In U.P. also the requirements are being assessed and the Central Government is in touch with the U.P. Government.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): When the hon. Members raise some points, is it not common courtesy that they should be present in the House when those points are referred to in the reply?

Mr. Speaker: Some other hon. Members will report to them what has happened in the House.

Shri Nambiar: All the leaders of the opposition have gone for a meeting with the Prime Minister. That is why they are not here.

Shri K. C. Pant: Shri Madhu Limaye cannot be represented by anybody else in this House.

Shri Madhu Limaye referred to the broad fact that investments should be diverted into essential channels and investments should not be made on non-essentials. He referred to priority being given to pumping sets and the like to increase agricultural production. There is no quarrel with him on that so far as it goes. I think we are at one with him, so far as this broad distribution of investment is concerned.

Then he referred to the need for looking into defence expenditure. This is a very broad matter which involves not only the Finance Ministry but also the External Affairs Ministry, the Defence Ministry, the Prime Minister, in fact the whole apparatus of Government. Therefore, while one could think of introducing economies wherever it is possible, the broad position one takes on this matter is not one to which I can refer at this stage.

In passing may I say that Shri Madhu Limaye referred to certain officers by name? It is the convention

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in this House that usually officers are not referred to by name because they cannot come here to defend themselves. So, I would appeal to him to observe that convention, because it is a healthy convention and it has been observed in the past by and large.

Shri Madhu Limaye referred to the import of sulphur. He has also given a cut motion which refers to the import of sulphur by a U.S. firm which deals in ladies' footwear. He referred to the loss in foreign exchange that has resulted. Without going into all the details, which will only tax the patience of the House, may I just say that neither loss in foreign exchange nor any other kind of loss was incurred on account of this transaction. The S.T.C. has not been put to any loss whatsoever.

Then, the hon. Member, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, first of all, raised the question of bringing fallow land under the plough.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : बिहार में जो अकाल पडा हुआ है उसके बारे मे कुछ नही कहा है । मैं चाहता हू कि बताया जाए कि कितना रुपया आप बिहार को दे रहे हैं वहा रिलीफ मैशर्ज के बारे मे आप क्या कर रहे है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त . मैं सारी बातें बता सकता हूं लेकिन अगर मैं इस सवाल के सारे ब्यौरे मे जाऊंगा तो मुश्किल पड़ेगी ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह बहुत अहम सवाल है । बिहार ने यहा से छः करोड़ की माग की है । वहां हालत यह है कि लोगों को खाना नहीं मिल रहा है । दस पन्द्रह दिन में वहां इस कद्र भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी जिसका आपको एहसास नहीं है । हम समझते हैं कि वित्त मन्त्री की तरफ इसके बारेमें कुछ आभास मिल जाता है तो बड़ी सहूलियत बिहार को हो जाएगी ।

Shri K. C. Pant: After I deal with the other points, if I have time I shall give the details.

Shrimati Gopalan referred to the need to bring surplus land under the plough. I dare say nobody can disagree with that, but may I remind her that in India already 41 per cent of the total land area is under the plough which is a higher percentage than for any other country in the world except perhaps Italy? Already we have almost 8 per cent more under the plough than is really required for a balanced agricultural economy which requires 33 per cent to go into forests, 33 per cent into agriculture and 33 per cent for the rest. Nevertheless, one can understand that in crowded States, where food is scarce, every patch of land that can be cultivated ought to be cultivated.

Then, she complained of the Centre not keeping its promise to supply rice to Kerala. With all respect, being aware of the overall food situation in this country, being aware of the limited availability of rice in foreign markets, being aware of the foreign exchange payments that we have to make to import whatever rice we can get and being aware of the drought conditions that have prevailed in this country, I dare say that the Centre has been even handed in the matter of distribution of rice. If a survey is taken of the whole country, of all the States, I think objective observers would recognise that considering the difficulties in the situation, the Centre has been doing whatever it can particularly for Kerala whose difficulties it realises.

Shri Nambiar: But that is not enough. Now there is no food at all to

be distributed on the ration cards and people are actually on the verge of starvation. Some relief is to come immediately. That is the point. The average can be worked out later on. We can work out the average and what the death rate in Kerala or Bihar is later. That is another matter. Let us send some food there first.

Shri K. C. Pant: Neither Shri Nambiar nor I represent the average. The point really is that realising full well the overall rice budget in the country, could he suggest which of the States rice should be diverted from.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I agree, the problem is serious.

Shri K. C. Pant: I have not for a moment said anything at all to suggest that the Centre is indifferent to Kerala or to Bihar. With Shri Nambiar and Shrimati Sinha in this House it is impossible to be indifferent to either of these States. But I have just pointed out the difficulties with which the Centre is also faced in this matter.

Then, she raised the question of the cashewnut industry. I do have some information on it, but I am afraid that that information is too sketchy and I would not like to take up the time of the House on the basis of that sketchy information.

Then, the hon. friend opposite, Shri Kothari, made a very broad survey of economic policies. I must say he fully utilised, what I said earlier, an opportunity to express general opinions in a debate in which they are not strictly permitted. I think it is very difficult for me to meet those points here and now. The only thing I can tell him is that what he said about deficit financing, more or less, echoed what the Finance Minister said earlier. He only expressed some doubt. I take it that both of us will be here for the next five years and there will be many occasions when we can have exchanges on this point.

Then, Shri S. M. Banerjee referred to the matter of D.A. and he referred to the fact that the price index has gone upto 185 and since it has crossed 10 points, some immediate steps should be taken to compensate for it.

An hon. Member: It has gone upto 186.5 points.

Shri K. C. Pant: The point is simple. The Gajendragadkar Commission has given its findings for the price index levels at 165 and 175 points but it has not taken up the matter of D.A. at 185 points. It has already, in fact, dealt with that aspect of the Report where it could have taken this up. Now, it is dealing with the broader questions. The point before us is whether or not we ought to await the findings of the Gajendragadkar Commission which is a very high-power Commission and which is going into the entire matter of studying the repercussions of its own recommendations on the States finances and the finances of the local bodies, etc. It is going into the whole problem and we expect certain guidelines from it. Now that we know that its recommendations are going to come to us in the month of May, just five weeks hence, would it be proper at this stage to anticipate them or to take action without awaiting their findings? The Government's position is that we should await the findings of the Commission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point was not that. In the terms of reference to the Commission, only 165 points were mentioned. The question of the price index rising to 185 points is outside the terms of reference and they will not consider that. You may ask the Gajendragadkar Commission to consider it at 185 points and I shall be satisfied. Otherwise, you will have to take a decision on your own.

Shri K. C. Pant: The hon. Members know that even the question of 175 points was outside the terms of ref-

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erence of the Gajendragadkar Commission. But when it was referred to them, because it crossed 175 points, while the Commission was considering the matter, they did take it up and they did make their recommendation.

He referred to the promise of Rs. 3½ crores by the Central Government to U.P. I have already explained the Government's position. I do not know what more I can say in the matter. As far as the States being able to or unable to fulfil the promises to their employees is concerned, I think the States are completely free to make whatever promises they like to their employees provided they can meet them.

So far as the matter of pensioners is concerned, we have done something in 1958 and in 1963. I am not going into the details. But to state briefly, we do realise, as all of us do, that the rise in prices is hitting the pensioners as it is hitting any other class in society. It is not for lack of sympathy that we do not give them something more but for lack of resources

I think I have covered all the points that I possibly could and in view of what I have said, I do hope that I have persuaded at least some of my friends not to press their cut motions.

Mr. Speaker: I now put the cut motions to the House If the House agrees, I may put all of them together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 1, 5 to 9, 13, 15, 16, 18 to 27, 29 to 31, 34 to 37, 39 to 41, 44 to 48, 50 to 52, 52A, 53 to 55, 57, 58, 61 to 63, 67 to 70, 73, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83 to 87, 92 to 95, 102, 105, 113, 116, 120 to 123, 128 to 130, 132, 136, 140 and 145."

The motion was adopted.

17.30 hrs

APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1967

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67."

The motion was adopted

Shri K. C. Pant: I introduce** the Bill.

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of

*Pub'ished in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dt. 27-3-67.
**Introduced|moved with the recommendation of the President.

certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri K. C. Pant: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.32 hrs.

*'THE UNTOLD STORY' BY LT.-GEN. KAUL

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the half-an-hour discussion. Mr. A. K. Gopalan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): This is 'The Untold Story'—500 pages—written by Lt.-Gen. Kaul . . .

Mr. Speaker: A number of names are there. If all of them want to speak, it will be impossible. I think 15 minutes may be taken by the Members and the Minister may take 10 of 15 minutes to reply.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): In such cases the practice has been that members who send up their names are permitted to ask one question each and not make a speech.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. I have no objection. I will only say that it will curtail the Minister's time.

Mr. A. K. Gopalan may continue.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I request the Defence Minister that the untold story may be told and hereafter it may not remain as an untold story. Gen. Kaul's book, 'The Untold Story', has evoked a spate of controversy all over the country because it has direct bearing on the working of the Armed Forces and also on our Defence preparedness. The book also contains very serious allegations against the Cabinet Ministers, both past and present.

Coming as it does from a top military official of the Indian Army, who was in charge of the NEFA operations in 1962 and who, according to the late Prime Minister, Nehru, was "one of our brightest and best officers in the Army", it is most surprising that this statement should have gone unchallenged at the hands of the Government till now. Four editions of this book have already been published and it has had wide circulation in this country as well as outside. Very serious allegations have been made in that book about our defence preparations, about our military officers and about those who were in charge of defence. There were also other controversies which had been raised, which I shall presently point out. But till now nothing has been said regarding these things. What is more surprising is that Government are keeping a studied silence, especially when Mr. Kaul makes it appear to the Public that he was publishing these facts in pursuance of late Pandit Nehru's advice. He refers to Pandit Nehru as having written to him on the 20th September, 1963 as follows:

"When the suitable time comes, you can put some facts, as you think necessary, before the public; it seems to me that in the pre-

*Half-an-Hour discussion.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

sent mood any such statement by you would not be of much help."

Then, taking a clue from what Prime Minister Nehru wrote to him, Gen. Kaul, while decribing the purpose of book says as follows:

"It is better in the long run to be told the truth so that we may learn by our mistakes than to be kept in the dark regarding certain unpalatable facts."

This is a very serious thing. I do not want to make any comment on it at all except to say that he says that there are some unpalatable facts and Government must learn some lessons, and, therefore, it is better to tell the truth and, therefore, he as the Army General is telling the truth and placing it before the public.

Coming to the main points, the book reveals firstly that while in service, representatives of foreign Governments were in close touch with Mr. Kaul, discussing military and political situations in India by means of direct meetings and regular personal correspondence.

Referring to one such meeting, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, former US Ambassador to India in 1959, wrote to Mr. Kaul as follows:

"It is not often that such a feeling of sympathy and identify of views is aroused at a first meeting as I feel has developed in our conversation that night."

We do not know what 'that night' is. Anyhow, that night, so many things might have happened, and he says that on that night there had been identity of views as far as he and Mr. Kaul were concerned, and, therefore, he says that he remembers that day very well because a feeling of sympathy an identity of views had been aroused. Is it not obvious that they must have exchanged views on serious military and political problems facing our country to the extent of reaching a common understanding behind the back of Government? I can understand a military officer saying it, but here was a diplomat writing to him and saying that they had identity of views. What were those identical views? Were they identical views as far as the defence of the country was concerned? Were they identical views as far as political and military matters were concerned? If so, what were they? Nothing has been said so far about these.

Referring to similar meeting with Mr. Kaul, Mr. Chester Bowles, the present Ambassador of the USA in India, in a letter addressed to Mr. Kaul in 1963, states:

"I vividly remember our conversation in early March, 1962 in which you had accurately predicted that China would attack during the summer or the autumn months of that year.".

Matters went to such a pass that Mr. Kaul submitted his resignation to the authorities only after a discussion with Gen. Adams of the US Army and Gen. Hull of the British Army in the presence of Lt. Gen. Sen. So, let us trace that. There are secret letters there is correspondence, and there is close contact with foreign discussed. At the time of resignation discussed. At the time of resignation also, the resignation comes only after consulting Gen. Adams and Gen. Hull. It seems that even for resignation they were to be consulted. Before also they had been consulted; therefore, I do not know whether for resignation also they had been consulted.

The resignation comes after consulting both Adams and Hull, the US and British officers. The country is in the dark as to how many more leading government officials and foreign dignitaries still keep contact and correspond behind the back of the Government. This has serious repercussions on the

security and sovereignty of our country, especially in the light of the CIA ramifications which this House discussed the other day.

Another question bearing on the supremacy of the civil over the military authority is the admission by Gen. Kaul that he managed to permit a number of foreign correspondents including that of the American *Time* magazine to visit the forward areas during the 1962 military operations defying government orders prohibiting such visits. Here is a General who says that Government had said that nothing should be done like that, but 'I' defied that order and invited so many foreign correspondents and they had gone to the forward areas, correspondents of the *Time* magazine and others When defiance of government orders pertaining to the defence of the country occurs, what would happen to the defence of the country—I do not know. Nothing has been said as to whether this is correct, and if correct, what action had been taken. Nobody knows.

The *modus operandi* by which military secrets are passed on to foreigners is exposed in the book when the General writes this with reference to senior officials:

> "They also 'talk loosely at various cocktail parties and other places".

These military officers talk 'loosely' about politicians 'in order to win cheap popularity with foreigners in whose presence 'they derided India'. 'All that some foreign dignitary has to do is to ask some of our officers to low down on any matter, and more often than not he was promptly obliged'.

"Much secret information"—

I want the Defence Minister to note this—

> "leaked out in this and also in other ways and reached unauthorised groups and individuals".

Is there any more serious thing that has to be said?

Much secret information leaked out, not only this thing but many other things also, to groups and individuals in this country. What is that secret? Military secret.

Gen. Kaul has given an example of a certain document from Shri Nehru's office which found its way to a foreign establishment in Delhi. Though in the beginning, Nehru found it hard to believe, he searched for this document and found 'that it was missing. He has also given an example of an army officer who was found guilty of antinational and indiscreet utterances but was exonerated by the court of inquiry.

The irresponsible behaviour of some of the senior army officers has been described by Gen. Kaul in the following words:

> "Some of 'the senior officers were in the habit of making tendentious and indiscreet remarks openly against our national leaders and extolled the erstwhile British rulers of India. They suggested at times that some sort of dictatorial rule was the only way to get our affairs out of the mess in which they were".

Very very serious things they used to talk about the political leaders, Ministers and others. They have said that British rule is better and some dictatorial rule must be there. That means that 'we' must see that this Government is removed'.

Even the Generals of the Army were not free from 'this blame, according to Gen. Kaul.

> "There were some Generals who even during 1952—54 were placating politicians and other dignitaries and indulging in certain activities not in conformity with service 'traditions and military etiquette".

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Even when such things were said in public, I wonder at the silence of the Government of India.

The General does not spare Government either. We have so far heard about the army, how secrets are going out from the army Generals, how they are secretly talking and corresponding and discussing military and political affairs with foreign dignitaries. Now he comes to the Government.

Gen. Kaul does not spare the Govment either, in regard to their conduct relating to the military operations in NEFA area. In fact, he levels a charge against the Government of having issued military orders against the advice of the highest military command. Referring to what passed on in a defence meeting on September 22, 1962, he writes:

> "After some discussion it was decided by the Government that as a matter of policy there was no alternative but to evict the Chinese from the Dhola area. The Army Chief then asked for a written directive from the Government.... which was issued. He (Army Chief) asked for written authority because he was being told to evict the Chinese in spite of his pointing out the consequences of such a step."

Mr. Kaul repeats that Gen. Thapar also met the Prime Minister on 2nd October, 1962 and told him:

> "This was the first time that we were going to use force against the Chinese though for good reasons (as against walking into a vacum without opposition, a practice followed by us so far) and this was bound to have serious repercussions. Nehru said he had good reasons to believe that the Chinese would not take any strong action against us."

Referring to the late Prime Minister's press statement on 12th October, 1962 just before going to Ceylon, Mr. Kaul accuses the late Pandit Nehru in so many words, as he writes:

> "He (Nehru) said he had given orders to the army to drive the Chinese out of the territory of NEFA. This was contrary to the orders he had given me on the night of 11th October in a conference held in his residence."

And further on, he states:

> "It is my surmise that Nehru took up a posture of courage when he knew that we were militarily weak, in the hope that, with these bold (though contradictory) statements the Chinese might be deterred from attacking India."

What is this. This book con.ains these things, and even today the Government has not said anything about. He has also said in the book that the Government cannot answer, can never answer, because this is true. The public believes that since the Government has not answered him so far, what has been said in the *Untold Story* by Mr. Kaul is correct.

These and similar other innumerable grave charges and statements have been made by Mr. Kaul in his book which has gone into its fourth edition within a short period of three months. I do not know how many more editions will come. Even after this, I want to know from the Government why it is maintaining discreet silence. I am unable to understand the conduct of the Government in not publishing even at this late stage the report of the Henderson Committee which went into the question bearing on the military operations in 1962.

Mr. Kaul also makes another charge. He asserts that he offered to give oral evidence before this Committee and charges that he was not allowed to do so. He wanted to give evidence before Mr. Henderson, but Gen. Chaudhury did not allow him to go and give

evidence. In the face of such assertions, why is the Government keeping silent?

I wish to state that by their conduct the Government is opening the door for all sorts of conclusions. The Govment is openly challenged by the well-known commentator, Mr. Nirad C. Chaudhuri, in the columns of the *Times of India* dated 1st February, wherein he wrote:

> "I waited many days to see if any contradictions were coming from the persons mentioned and the Government. None has, on the most important, i.e. the military side. The three persons who could be expected to react most strongly to the charges, Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Menon and Gen Chaudhary, have all refused to comment. Neither Mrs. Gandhi nor Menon is ever unready to take up a polemical challenge and give back in the way of vituperation more than what they receive, but they have been very discreetly reticent."

He says further: and it is important:

> "General Chaudhari who contributed to a newspaper as a military correspondent when in service has now shown disinclination to say anything though it is a question of the prestige of the military authorities of India. I can only assume that they are not replying because they cannot."

I am not saying this; it is Nirad Chaudhari who says this. He goes on writing, 1, 2, 3 and 4 articles and he says: this Government does not say anything or has not said anything as they cannot say anything.

Even after such an open challenge if the Government prefers to keep silent the people naturally think that there is still some untold story which they are yet to hear. If Mr. Kaul is free to write an untold story, this House is entitled to know from the Government what that story is because if that story is untold, there will be more difficulties. The sovereignty, integrity and the defence of our country are involved. People will begin to believe that the Government has nothing to say and whatever said there is true.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Gen Kaul has admitted that he had been in close consultation with various foreigners and with American Pentagon. Did he take Government's permission and if permission was given what was the reason for granting such a permission?

Shri C. K. Chakrapani (Ponnani): Gen. Kaul says in his book that he met General Chaudhuri and asked him permission to appear before the Handerson Enquiry Commission. It seems from Kaul's account that permission was granted in the beginning but later on he was asked to give only a written statement. May I know whether any detailed investigation is necessary to find out whethehr Kaul's assertion is correct? How is it that the Defence Ministry even after three months find it difficult to admit or deny Kaul's charges?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): From what has been published in the book, it is clear that military authorities are free to have personal meetings at cocktail parties an even privote correspondence notwithstanding the rules to the contrary If that is so, has the Government gone into these matters because this sort of behaviour opens many avenues for CIA agents or the agents of any foreign intelligence agency and has the Government formulated any code of conduct for military officials to prevent a recurrence of such things?

Shri Baburao Patel (Shajapur): The most important thing has been missed by our Communist comrades. On page 349 Gen. Kaul has come to this final conclusion:

[Shri Baburao Patel]

"I say with full sense of responsibility and without animus that three men must be held answerable for the state of affairs I have portrayed in the last few pages: Nehru, Krishna Menon and Morarji Desai; Nehru for allowing this to happen under his captaincy; Krishna Menon for not taking appropriate and expeditious steps to deal with certain grave matters and situations concerning the defence of the country; and Morarji Desai for not making sufficient funds available for essential defence requirements."

Out of these three, two are out of our reach. One is in heaven and one has joined the Communists. We still have Shri Morarji Desai here who can answer some questions regarding what reply happened about the financial appropriations that were needed for defence. I suggest that the Government should appoint an enquiry commission to investigate into the charges made in this book with a view to——

Mr. Speaker: Yau are expected to put only one question, if you have any doubt.

Shri Baburao Patel: My question is this: Will the Government appoint a commission of enquiry to investigate the charges made in this book with a view to seeing that such things do not repeat themselves again when we have to defend the country again?

Some hon. Member *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I do not mind calling all of you; not that I have any objection. It is merely a half-hour discussion. The Minister also should reply. Therefore, I cannot call all the hon. Members who rise now.

An hon. Member: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: Then, if I allow one Member whose name is not here, the others also could be allowed. Please see my delicacy also. Therefore, I am calling only those names which are here. If I go on calling others, it will become a two-hour debate and not a half-hour discussion.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): When questions were raised in the past about the state of affairs in the army, they were always evaded by the Defence Minister on security grounds. However, from Kaul's book, it appears that more secret information was given to foreign dignitaries and possibly to CIA agents and other foreign secret agencies. May I know what steps were taken by the Government to put an end to the clandestine relationship between our senior army officers and foreign dignitaries behind the back of the Government?

Shri V. V. Menon (Ernakulam): A story was being circulated quietly that Gen. Kaul left the battle-front and ran to Delhi, though it was denied in Parliament Pandit Nehru paid tributes to him even after his retirement, but the story remained in circulation. Gen. Kaul might have written certain things in order to defend his position, and it is quite possible that he might have glossed over some other important facts Certain things mentioned by Kaul do not need any investigation. Government have only to say yes or no in the matter. For instance, he challenged the correctness of the Prime Minister's statement on the 12th November, 1962. Even on such important matters, the Government prefers to remain silent. May I know the reason for the delay in issuing a clarification even on such questions?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मिलीटरी के रिटायर्ड जनरल्स और बड़े बड़े अफसरों द्वारा इस प्रकार की पुस्तकें लिखने और उनके प्रकाशित होने से लाभ और हानि दोनों होने की सम्भावनायें हैं। लाभ इस तरह से कि कुछ इस प्रकार के तथ्य हो सकते हैं जो कि जनता की आंखों से बिल्कुल दूर रहते हैं उनसे देश को परिचय मिले और कम से कम आगे के लिये तत्कालीन शासक आंखों

बोल कर काम करें। हालांकि इस दृष्टि से कि कुछ आपरेशनल सीक्रेट्स इस प्रकार की होती हैं जिन के प्रकट होने से कुछ देश का नुकसान होने की सम्भावनायें हो सकती हैं। इन दोनों ही पक्षों पर विचार करते हुए मुझे पता नहीं कि दूसरे देशों में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या परम्परायें हैं और रिटायर्ड जनरल्स के इस प्रकार की पुस्तकें लिखने और उनके प्रकाशित होने की क्या व्यवस्था है किन्तु भारत सरकार ने इस पुस्तक के प्रकाशित होने के बाद या इस प्रकार की और एक आध पुस्तकें प्रकाशित होने के बाद क्या भविष्य के लिये कोई परम्परा निर्धारित की है कि मिलीटरी के रिटायर्ड जनरल्स को पुस्तकें लिखने की अनुमति होगी और बाद में जो इस प्रकार के छिपे हुए तथ्य हैं उनको प्रकाशित होने की इजाजत दी जायेगी ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या चीनी आक्रमण के समय सेना के नेताओं द्वारा कोई ऐसा परिपत्र जारी किया गया था कि अगर किसी जगह का पतन आसन्न हो यानी जल्दी होने वाला हो तो उन जगहों को छोड़ दिया जाये और इस परिपत्र के कारण एक एक जगह पर डट कर मुकाबला करने की तबियत सेना में नहीं रही और सेना और बोमडीला सारी जगहों का पतन हुआ ? साथ ही साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गोआ में तो पुर्तगाल के खिलाफ हम ने हवाई जहाजों का इस्तैमाल किया लेकिन चीन चूंकि एक बड़ा देश है क्या इसलिये डर के मारे हम ने अपने हवाई जहाजों का इस्तैमाल नहीं किया जिससे हमारी सेना का एक डिवीजन खत्म हो गया ?

Shri Indrajit Gupta *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: His name is not there.

12 hrs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): I have sent my name.

Mr. Speaker: A number of Members have sent their names. But half an hour is over. He may kindly sit down. I have called the Minister.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is all right, but please do not say that my name is not there.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, I share the concern which has been shown by several hon. Members who have participated in this discussion about the implementations of the leakage of vital information through various sources. I am one with them that we should view this problem in the perspective of national security and also we should learn lessons for the future about the steps to be taken.

I would like to remind the House that Mr. Chavan made a lengthy statement covering about 9 pages giving important information to this House in 1963. He also listed the various steps that had been taken by the Defence Forces and the Government as a result of the investigation of the various aspects that had cropped up at the time of the Chinese aggression of 1962, Several questions were put and answered then. It will not be necessary for me to go over the whole ground. But I have thought it fit to mention this, so that the House might be aware of the fact that most of these aspects had been gone into by what has been referred to by Mr. Gopalan, i.e. the Handerson Brooks Report, and all the information that could be given at that time, consistent with the security of the country was given. Mr. Chavan also explained why it was not in the interest of the security of the country to publish that report.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : आसन्न पतन के परिपत्र का कभी जवाब नहीं दिया गया। इस सदन में कई बार यह सवाल उठाया गया लेकिन आसन्न पतन के परिपत्र का जवाब कभी किसी मन्त्री ने, चव्हाण साहब ने, नेहरू साहब ने नहीं दिया। सिवाय अपना

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

सिर झुकाने के नेहरू साहब ने कुछ नहीं किया था ।

Shri Swaran Singh: That was a separate question. I have not said anything yet myself about it. I was only explaining that the report which had been prepared by Gen. Handerson Brooks was mentioned by Mr. Chavan in his statement and based on that report he had given all the information that could be given. He also explained why that report could not be published, because the publication of that report would not be in public interest. In fact, it would be harmful to national security. That position still remains. That answers Mr. Gopalan's suggestion about the publication of that report.

Several aspects have been thrown up as a result of this discussion. It will not be proper for me to go into all those details, but I would like to say that there are two aspects of the book which are receiving Government's attention. One is the extent to which Gen. Kaul has violated the provisions of the Official Secrets Act. In several places he has made references to certain documents, certain confidential talks and several other matters. It is but proper that we should get all that material carefully examined with a view to find out if any of those disclosures comes within the penal provisions of the Official Secrets Act.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जुर्माना होगा या जेल ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मेरे बस में न जुर्माना करना है और न जेल । यह अदालतों का काम है । डा० साहब जानते हैं कि यह अदालतों का का काम है और आपकी भी यही इच्छा है कि एग्जेक्टिव के जिम्मे यह न हो बल्कि अदालतें ही इसको करें ।

That should also answer partly the query that was raised by ty hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. According to the existing rules, after retirement any military officer who publishes a book need not take any permission as such, but if he uses any information that comes to his knowledge in his official capacity and comes within the definition of the 'official secrets' as defined in the Official Secrets Act, then he takes a risk and exposes himself to penal action if on examination it is found that such penal action is called for. One has to distinguish between the historical aspect, the political aspect of what might be described as opinions on certain facts from disclosure of vital information. Whereas in a free country like ours purely from the historical point of view authors have got the right to publish books but, at the same time, they have to take the consequences if in doing so they draw upon any information that comes within the mischief of the Official Secrets Act. We are carefully examining the various passages, some of the important passages in the book, to find out the position. After checking the relevant material, if the disclosures that have been made or the statements that are contained there in any way contravene the provisions of the Official Secrets Act....

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Is the offence cognizable or non-cognizable?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं चाहूंगा कि आपको हो । उन बेचारों को क्यों तंग करते हैं ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, this running commentary is difficult to handle.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कानून के मुताबिक है । सरदार साहब ... घबरा गए हैं ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Therefore, it is being examined from that point of view. This answers some of the points that have been raised by Shri Gopalan and other colleagues.

An hon. Member: How long will the examination take (*Interruption*).

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think it should take long. But the passages are long and the material has to be scrutinished.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The book is widely being distributed and widely being read. Is it proper for the Government to allow circulation of the book when the whole thing is under examination?

Mr. Speaker: No question is allowed when the Minister is replying.

Shri Randhir Singh: The book should be proscribed.

Shri Swaran Singh: I also share the desire of the hon. Members that this examination should be expeditiously undertaken. I will do my best to ensure that the examination is quickly completed.

There is another aspect of the book, namely the political aspect, whether the author has tried to put a picture in such a manner that certain political personalities or our leaders have been criticised. There are two aspects of that. One is covered by what I have already described, namely, the disclosure of information which should not have been disclosed. The other is an expression of opinion about what happened. Some of these things, I would like to say again, have already come before this House. For instance, the statement made by Shri Jawaharlalji when he was going to Ceylon was explained by the late Prime Minister himself—Shri Jawaharlalji—on the floor of this House, explaining the circumstances under which that statement was made. He also explained the content of that statement and how it was made. If hon. Members are interested in the historical aspect, they can see those reports. In a nutshell what he said was that this was a broad instruction that was given on behalf of the Government, of which he was the head, that aggression is to be vacated and about the tactical methods, date, timing and manner in which it was to be undertaken, they were all left.....

Shri Randhir Singh: What about proscribing the book? ....(*interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: This is a half an hour discussion and already more time has been taken.

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahraich): Sir, I am rising on a point of order. Now, various questions have been addressed to the Defence Minister which touch many points. In the reply the Defence Minister has been pleased to tell us that the Government is contemplating penal action against General Kaul in various respects ....(*interruptions*) Hon. Members on the other side have been used to speak. They must now get into the habit of listening also. What I wish to point out is that the public mind is agitated and the discussion here today is a rflection of that agitation. The public wants to know what the truth is behind what General Kaul has said. We understand that Government is contemplating action against General Kaul....(*interruptions*) My point of order is this. Are we to be kept in the dark about the truth of what General Kaul has said; are we to be told merely that the Government are in the position of a person who is defamed and will take action for defamation but will not disclose whether the truth has been told and whether the defamatory aspersions are true or false.

Mr. Speaker: We have already spent 45 minutes on this. We will have to close the debate.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to clarify that those passages where criticism has been made against political leaders, those are, as I have mentioned already, divisible into two parts. One is expression of opinion of their handlings of the affair, about which we are well accustomed to hear comments, either of approbation or of criticism. We will examine that, but there are limitations, especially in the case of those who are not in Government, like Shri Krishna Menon, for instance. Unless he himself chooses to make any

[Shri Swaran Singh]

statement, trying to clarify those things which may in his view be essential for him, we can ask him only on those points about which disclosure of any information which should not have been dsclosed are there where it is attributed to him. We can make informal enquiries from him on that issue. But on most of these things the expression of opinion will have to be matched by a counter-presentation. Certainly, Government will give a counter-presentation of important facts.

An hon. Member: When?

Shri Swaran Singh: We cannot go on contradicting each and every thing. After all, this is not the way we deal with these matters, but on important issues certainly we will examine this matter and where it is necessary we will also give the other version.

One other important point which requires a reply is the mention of certain meetings with foreign dignitaries, foreign press people and the like.

I would like to say very categorically that officers, civil and military, who are in Government service, can of course meet in certain cases, with prior permission at appropriate level, foreign dignitaries or ambassadors, but they are expected to make a report or keep a record of their talk and send it officially to the higher authorities so that one knows what took place.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It is only with permission.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am coming to that.

The search that we have been able to make so far does not disclose that General Kaul had sent any minutes or record of his conversation with any of these representatives of foreign Governments and dignitaries. He has also himself mentioned in his book about the manner in which he had asked the then Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon, to permit him to have that meeting For that one has to depend on his word. From the record, at any rate, we have not yet been able to trace anything which might confirm it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He was asked, "Why do you not become a citizen of America?" It is in the book that that was the reply given.

Shri Swaran Singh: The rules on this issue are very clear and the general conduct that is expected of officers, both civil and military, is well-known and well-established.... (*Interruption*) If there is any contravention of that certainly that is a serious matter.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Let us know how much of it is true and how much a lie in that book.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Maudsaur): Will the Government ever be firm in any serious matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: Government have been insisting that this normal code of conduct that is expected of senior officers in the context of their meetings with foreign dignitaries is consistently followed. We have taken a further decision that we will ensure that these meetings take place in accordance with that and that minutes etc. are prepared.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह एक का मामला नहीं है—यह तीन का मामला है : नेहरू, मेनन, कौल ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Several other matters of detail have been asked and it will not be possible for me to go into all those details in this short time But I would like to say only one or two things. Shri Chakrapani had asked whether any permission had been granted I have already said that there is no record of any such permission and we have not been able to trace that.

About the meeting with foreigners I have already explained present position. It will not be fair to draw..... (*Interruption*)

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyl): On a point of order. Specific questions have been put and Shri Gopalan has made a specific case about *The Untold Story* and also about the writings of

General Kaul. The hon. Minister has taken 15 to 20 miuntes but he has not met any of the points raised by hon. Members. The answer must be precise and to the point.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am very sorry that the hon. Member thinks that away. Because a large numger of points had been made, I put them under various headings and have tried to give our view with regard to those paoints. We will go into all these matters in greater detail and at an appropriate time will inform this hon. House of the action that we have taken.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): The Untold Story refains untold.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta North West): We wanted to put a few questions.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is too late. You cannot re-open the whole question now.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): I rose in my seat half a dozen times.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of rising. Those who had given notice had been called.

Shri Randhir Singh: I have a very pertinent question.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is too late. The half-an-hour debate cannot be continued for more than an hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने किसी प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया । जब टोका तो कहा बाद मे कहेंगे और बाद में बैठ गए ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : इस किताब की छपाई बन्द करवा देनी चाहिए । इस आदमी ने फौज में पार्टीबाजी फैलायी, चारो तरफ हिन्दुस्तान का नाम बदनाम कर दिया, नेफा में हमारे कितने ही हजार आदमी मरवा दिए और अब किताब लिख कर अपने को निर्दोष साबित करना चाहता है । इन को जेल में डाल देना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: If you are not satisfied, there are other methods of eliciting further information. The rules are there. You can certainly ask for further information. There is no difficulty about that. There are so many occasions, the President's Address, the General Budget and so on, when these general issues can be raised. Here, the questions were asked by about a dozen Members and he answered them. If I allow further questions, then we will not be able to finish it. I have allowed everybody who gave notice of this half-an-hour discussion to put a question. If you are not satisfied, there are other methods of doing it. (*Interruption*).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The Indian Army is getting demoralised.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We now go to the next item. Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Randhir Singh: We want an assurance from the Minister that some action will be taken against the General.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE (*Contd.*)

WORK TO RULE CAMPAIGN BY THE TELEGRAPHISTS AND SENDING OF TELEGRAMS BY POST

18.22 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): आज सवेरे मैंने सचार मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाया था डाक और तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने नियमानुसार काम करने का एक अभियान चलाया था और मेरे ध्यान दिलाने वाले नोटिस के जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था । मैं उनसे दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । 27 दिसम्बर से यह अभियान चला और इस अभियान के दौरान मे एक हजार अस्थायी कमचारियो को नौकरी से हटाने का नोटिस दिया गया और कर्मचारी संघ के लगभग सौ पदाधिकारियों को उन के पद से मुअत्तल किया गया । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नियम के अनुसार काम करना जुर्म है ? और अगर जुर्म नहीं है तो इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही क्यों की गई ? और अब जब कर्मचारी संघ ने

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अपना आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया है मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि इस अभियान के दौरान में जिन कर्मचारियों या कर्मचारी संघ के पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई थी क्या वह कार्यवाही वापस ले ली जायगी और क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि अभियान के भाग लेने के लिए किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा संचार मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : किसी के प्रति कोई विक्टिमाइजेशन नहीं होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कर्मचारियों की मुख्य मांग यह थी कि उनका वेतन मान जो अभी 110 रुपये से 240 रुपये तक है उसे बढ़ा कर 150 रुपये से 300 रुपये तक कर दिया जाय । मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कारण दिए हैं कि जिनसे यह मांग मानी नहीं गई, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा पता लगा है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने वेतन वृद्धि की मांग को आर्बीट्रेशन को सौंपने का सुझाव स्वीकार कर लिया है । क्या मेरी जानकारी सही है ? क्या यह मामला आर्बीट्रेशन को सौंपा जायगा और क्या कर्मचारी संघ से विचार विनिमय कर के कौन आर्बीट्रेटर बनेगा यह तय किया जायगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में इन सारी बातों को ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति के सुपुर्द करने की बात हम लोग सोच रहे हैं और कायदे के अनुकूल ऐसा किया जायगा ।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): In view of the fact that lately most of the telegrams are being sent by post and in view of the assurance given by the previous Minister in the Consultative Committee that the charges paid for telegrams would be refunded to the senders if these telegrams are sent by post may I know whether any action has been taken in this regard and if any refund has been made to any sender in case his telegram has been sent by post?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We will find out the position. It is a fact that some telegrams were sent by post, but as I said, there will be no victimisation. It will be on both the sides.

Shri P. K. Deo: My question is for refund of money to the sender.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, there would not be any victimisation. Due to that agitation, some telegrams had under compulsion, to be sent by post. So, I think we should forget all those affairs and start everything *de novo*

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): Does it no amount to misappropriation of Public funds or cheating, if the public are expected to pay for the telegrams which do not go as telegrams but are sent by post and they do not get back the refund?

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: It does not amount to misappropriation, nor does it amount to cheating. We want to create a better atmosphere; some better atmosphere has already been created and it will continue to be created

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palbhat): May I know whether the Government issued a large number of notices of termination of services—I have received telegrams from employees from Calicut and from a number of other places in Kerala—of the telegraphic employees who started the work-to-rule movement and if so what is the total number of employees on whom such notices were served? Is it also a fact that the DGPT issued a show-cause notice to the All India Telegraphic Employees Union, Class III, asking why its recognition should not be withdrawn? May I know the attitude of the Government in this regard?

Shri Nambiar: With regard to recognition.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually I had replied to that in reply to the supplementary put by Mr. Vajpayee, though that supplementary was not so specific. It was said that about 1,000 employees were suspended. That is not correct, because notices were issued to about 300—maybe, a little more or less. But, as I said, we do not intend victimising anybody and there would not be any difficulty in future.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I have received telegrams

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I will inquire into it.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The question has not been answered whether he DGPT has issued specific show-cause notice on the Union to show cause why its recognition should not be withdrawn. Is it proceeding? Now that the Minister has said that there will be no victimisation, I understand that the processes of negotiations between the parties have been restored. In view of this, will the hon. Minister let me know whether that show-cause notice on the Union about withdrawal of recognition, is being withdrawn or is being proposed to be withdrawn? I want a specific answer.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Anything that was done during the course of the movement, after the unconditional withdrawal of that agitation, will be withdrawn.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani (Ponnani) Will the Minister kindly explain whether the AITTEU, class III, has served a notice demanding higher pay scale for telegraphists, namely, Rs. 150—300, on par with the telegraphists in other organisations of the Government of India like Overseas Communications Service, External Affairs Ministry, Home Ministry, Press Information Bureau, etc.?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is their demand. But the service conditions are different. Everything, as I said earlier, will be referred to the arbitrator.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): The Minister has already said that, after the agreement, so far as the suspension notices are concerned, they will be withdrawn. According to a telegram I have received, it is not only a question of withdrawal of suspension notices, but other vindictive measures may be taken, as far as Calicut, Trivandrum and other places are concerned, after withdrawal. When there is an agreement and they are withdrawn, even though notices of suspension may not be given, there are many other vindictive things—transfer and other things—that can be done. Such vindictive measures may be taken. Will the Minister kindly instruct the officers concerned that no kind of vindictive action should be taken? Again, they have also said that if this is done, there will be a breakdown of telecommunications; whatever agreement is there, that agreement cannot be fulfilled because after the agreement, vindictive measures are taken; suspension is also made.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I straightway assure this House that there would not be any victimisation after the assurance and anything that might have happened during the course of the agitation and which might amount to victimisation will be done away with

Shri V. V. Menon (Ernakulam): After the withdrawal of the Work-to-Rule agitation, I have got information that ten workers were suspended in Ernakulam

Mr Speaker: The hon Minister has given an assurance already, that it would not be done Therefore, the hon. Member must be satisfied with that What is the use of repeating it?

Shri P. P. Esthose (Muvattupuzha): Is it a fact that the Director-General himself violated Rules 39 and 40 of the P & T Manual, Vol. II and issued instructions to treat the period of leave supported by an authorised medical certificate as *dies non*, thus affecting the valuable service of the employees and wages during January and February, 1967?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This will be looked into.

Shri K. M. Abraham (Kottayam): Is it not a fact that all these punitive steps are being taken by the Department because the All India Telegraph Traffic Employees Union (Class III) directed its members to work according to rules till their just demand of pay-scale revision in comparison with the pay scales of similar categories in the Govenment is conceded? Was not the action of Government a deliberate neglect with regard to a service so essential to the public?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I do not accept that there is any action on our part which is a deliberate neglect, because the actions that have been taken are taken in pursuance of the rules that exist and the successive Pay Commissions have fixed the remuneration of different categories of Government employees. However, I have tried my best to see that nothing happens due to this agitations, which might go against the interests of the employees.

Some hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has given a categorical assurance that there will be no victimisation and all that, and hon. Members ought to be satisfied with that.

18.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 28, 1967/Chaitra 7, 1889 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—2836(Ai) LSD—18-4-67—970.